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# List of Contents

---

	PAGE
Balance Sheet, 1934 ... ..	6
List of Members ... ..	7 & 8
General Rules of the Society ... ..	11
Rules for Membership ... ..	11
Rules for the Guidance of Judges ... ..	12
Exhibition Rules ... ..	13
The National Rose Society's Regulations Respecting Affiliated Societies ... ..	14 & 15
The National Rose Society's Rules for Judging ... ..	16 & 17
Annual Report, 1934 ... ..	18 to 21
Past Presidents and Officials ... ..	22 & 23
Military Camp Garden Competition ... ..	24
Popular and Botanical Names of Plants ... ..	25 to 37
Laying Out a Small Garden ... ..	38 to 41
Insect Pests ... ..	42 to 46
Red Spider ... ..	46 to 51
Useful Garden Recipes ... ..	51 to 55
Loudon's Rules for Gardeners ... ..	55
To Remove Weeds from Pathways ... ..	56
Subsoil Levels ... ..	56
Sales Section ... ..	57
The Rose Analysis, 1934 ... ..	57
Plant Exchange ... ..	58
The 59th Spring Flower Show Schedule ... ..	59 to 70
The 48th Autumn Flower Show Schedule ... ..	71 to 79
Calendar of Garden Operations ... ..	80 to 82
Seed Sowing Dates ... ..	82 & 83
Information regarding Vegetable Seeds ... ..	84 & 85
Flower Pot Sizes ... ..	85
Approximate Value of Household Measures ... ..	85 & 86
Thermometer Scales ... ..	87
Emblematic and State Flowers ... ..	87







# The Shanghai Horticultural Society

## Office Holders and Committee

1935-1936

### President:

HORACE KADOORIE, ESQUIRE

### Vice-Presidents:

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MR. WAY YU DING

MR. F. G. HELSBY

MR. R. W. WELLS

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LORD LI CHING MAI

CAPT. J. G. DYSON

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MR. G. L. WILSON

MR. T. KAKUDA

MR. R. M. VANDERBURGH

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MRS. T. A. CLARK

### Ladies Committee:

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MRS. K. S. INUI

MRS. G. B. FRYER

MRS. W. J. HAWKINGS

MRS. WIDMAN

MRS. G. S. FRANKLIN

MRS. MORRIS STRANACK

MRS. J. G. DYSON

MRS. A. V. WHITE

### Honorary Treasurer:

MR. W. J. HAWKINGS

### Honorary Secretary and Director:

MR. W. J. KERR, F.R.H.S.

Room 44, Administration Building, 193 (15) Hankow Road. Tel. 13467  
Residence—874 Hart Road. Tel. 35117.



# SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Dr.	RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST, DECEMBER, 1934.		Cr.
	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS	
To Cash Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1933 . . . . .	\$1,747.50	By Spring Show.	
Less: Shown under Sir Peter Grain's Fund . . . . .	201.60	Expenses . . . . .	\$ 500.76
	<u>\$1,545.90</u>	Prizes . . . . .	555.40
„ Subscriptions . . . . .	710.00		<u>\$1,056.16</u>
„ Donation — Shanghai Municipal Council . . . . .	420.00	Less: Entrance Fees taken at door . . . . .	734.00
„ Interest on Bank Current A/c. . . . .	17.97		<u>\$ 322.16</u>
„ Sir Peter Grain's Fund.		„ Camp Garden Competition.	
Balance from 1933 . . . . .	201.60	Cost of Prizes . . . . .	\$ 301.00
Less expended 1934 . . . . .	52.10	Less Contributions:	
	<u>149.50</u>	Mr. H. Kadoorie . . . \$102.00	
„ Autumn Show.		Mr. F. G. Helsby . . . 29.00	
Entrance Fees taken at door . . . . .	1,344.20		<u>131.00</u>
„ Less: Expenses . . . \$562.72			170.00
Prizes . . . . . 717.95		„ Subscriptions:	
	<u>1,280.67</u>	The Royal Horticultural Society . . . . .	
	63.53	The National Sweet Pea Society . . . . .	
		The National Chrysanthemum Society . . . . .	
		The National Rose Society . . . . .	106.83
		„ Printing and Stationery . . . . .	201.00
		„ Miscellaneous Expenses . . . . .	186.71
		„ Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1934 . . . . .	1,920.20
	<u>\$2,906.90</u>		<u>\$2,906.90</u>

I have checked the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and certify such Account to be correct in accordance therewith.

Signed: W. J. HAWKINGS,  
Honorary Treasurer.

Shanghai, 11th February, 1935.

Signed: B. O. BLAKER, A.C.A.  
Honorary Auditor.



## Shanghai Horticultural Society—List of Members

ABRAHAM, D. E. J.  
 ADAMS, S. G.  
 ALLMAN, N. F.  
 AMBROSE, H. J.  
 ARNOLD, H. E.  
 AUSTIN, R. M.  
 AUSTIN, Mrs. R. M.  
 BAJENOFF, N. P.  
 BARRINGTON, W. O.  
 BASSET, MADAME L.  
 BURKILL, A. W.  
 BURKILL, Mrs. A. W.  
 BURNIE, C. M. G.  
 BUCHAN, R.  
 BUCK, A. W.  
 CAMERON, Mrs. R. E.  
 CASSELS, W. C.  
 CHANG TSING SUN  
 CHANG YUAN CHI  
 CHANG ZONG CHOW  
 CHEN, Z. C.  
 CHU SIANG YING  
 CHU ZUNG CHING  
 CHU BING HIM  
 CLARKE, Mrs. N. W. B.  
 CLARK, Mrs. T. A.  
 CLARK, H. J.  
 CRADDOCK, Mrs. A. K.  
 CROW, CARL  
 DENISON, N.  
 DENISON, Mrs. N.  
 DRAKEFORD, F. G.  
 DYSON, Capt. J. G.  
 DYSON, Mrs. J. G.  
 EBERT, Mrs. J.  
 EGIKOFF, K. L.  
 EZRA, ED. Mrs.  
 EZRA, CECIL  
 EZRA, DENZIL  
 FENG PING NAN  
 FONG SU CHEN  
 FRANKLIN, C. S.  
 FRYER, G. B.  
 FRYER, Mrs. G. B.

GAUNT, P.  
 GALE, Mrs. P. L.  
 GASSELS, W. C.  
 GAUNTLESS, Mrs. E. G.  
 GIMSON, A. F.  
 GLUCKAUF, Mrs. H. A.  
 GRAN, E. M.  
 GRAN, Mrs. E. M.  
 GRAY, C. N.  
 GREGORY, Mrs. R. H.  
 HALAS, St. Mrs.  
 HALEY, G. A.  
 HARPUR, C.  
 HARRIS, Mrs. A. R.  
 HAWKINGS, W. J.  
 HAWKINGS, Mrs. W. J.  
 HAYIM, ELLIS  
 HAYIM, Mrs. ELLIS  
 HELSBY, F. G.  
 HILL, C. J. G.  
 HSU PAO CHU  
 HUGHES, A. J.  
 JOSEPH, Mrs. E.  
 JOSEPH, R. M.  
 KADOORIE, SIR E. S.  
 KADOORIE, H.  
 KADOORIE, L.  
 KANN, Mrs. E.  
 KEMP, Mrs. D.  
 KERR, W. J.  
 KESWICK, W. J.  
 KIUNG TSZ YU  
 KNIGHT, Mrs. C. C.  
 KOO LAN CHOW  
 KOO AH DONG  
 KUHN, K.  
 LEE, JAMES H.  
 LI BAH KOH  
 LI ZUNG  
 LIDDELL, J. H.  
 LIEU OUG SUNG  
 LITTLE, E. S.  
 LITTLE, Mrs. E. S.  
 LORD LI CHING MAI



MACBETH, Mrs. J.  
 MACBETH, Miss A.  
 McBAIN, E. B.  
 McBAIN, Mrs. E. B.  
 McBAIN, Mrs. W. R.  
 MANN, H. M.  
 MARDEN, G. E.  
 MARDEN, Mrs. G. E.  
 MARSH, Dr. E. L.  
 MARSHALL, Mrs. CALDER  
 MARTIN, Capt. R. M. J.  
 MAUCHAN, Mrs. R. B.  
 MAZE, LADY  
 MAZE, SIR FREDERICK  
 MITCHELL, Mrs. G. E.  
 MOLLER, E.  
 MOLLER, Mrs. E.  
 MOMBER, Mrs. C. A.  
 MORRISON, G. A.  
 MURRAY, Mrs. J. E.  
 MEYER, V.  
 NAZER, A. P.  
 NISSIM, Mrs. H.  
 NISSIM, E.  
 NISSIM, Mrs. E.  
 NEEDHAM, J. E.  
 NEWMAN, K. E.  
 O'BOLGER, R. E.  
 OGOLIN, A. Y.  
 PARSONS, Mrs. E. E.  
 PEACOCK, C. S.  
 PERRY, S. M.  
 PLESHKOFF, G. G.  
 RAVEN, F. J.  
 READ, J. T.  
 RAWSTHORNE, T. L.  
 RAYDEN, Mrs. C. W.  
 RAYDEN, Mrs. F.  
 READER HARRIS, Mrs. M.  
 REEVES, Mrs. M. E. S.  
 RENDALL, G. H.

RENDALL, Mrs. G. H.  
 REYNELL, Mrs. H.  
 RIELLY, Mrs. T. V.  
 RITCHIE, Mrs. W. W.  
 RITCHINGS, H.  
 SASSOON, SIR VICTOR  
 SMITH, W.  
 SMITH, Mrs. W.  
 SOWERBY, A. DE C.  
 SPARKE, N. L.  
 SOPHER, Miss RACHEL  
 SPRINGFIELD, Mrs. M. O.  
 STRANACK, Mrs. M.  
 SULERZYSKI, S. DE  
 TOEG, Mrs. R. E.  
 TONG PAO SHU  
 TUCKER, G. E.  
 TUCKER, Mrs. G. E.  
 VANDERBURGH, R. M.  
 WALL, Mrs. A. D.  
 WALLACE, S. M.  
 WALLACE, T.  
 WANG TSZE KONG  
 WAY YU DING  
 WAY YU DING, Mrs.  
 WELLS, R. W.  
 WHITE, Mrs. A. V.  
 WHITE, Mrs. H. C.  
 WIDMANN, Mrs. K.  
 WILKINSON, E. S.  
 WILKINSON, Mrs. E. S.  
 WILKINSON, Mrs. H. V.  
 WILSON, G. L.  
 WONG SHIEN CHUNG  
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 WRIGHT, G. H.  
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YEAR BOOK

1935



**FERTILISERS**  
**INSECTICIDES**  
**FUNGICIDES**  
**WEED-KILLERS**  
**WORM-KILLERS**

---

FERTILISERS	Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Complete Fertilisers, Nicifos.
INSECTICIDES	Nicotine, Sodium Silicofluoride, Paradi-chorbenzene, Orthodichorbenzene, Sodium Cyanide, Carbon Bisulphide, Clensel.
FUNGICIDES	Copper Sulphate, Shirlan.
WEED-KILLERS	Sodium Chlorate, Sulphate of Iron.
WORM-KILLERS	I.C.I. Earthworm Killer (for lawns).

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MEMO

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SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Spring & Autumn Shows 1935

Entries must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than 4 days before the advertised date of Show.

Number of Classes Entered.	Nos. of Classes	Description of Class	Entrance fees for Non-Members.  For the entire Schedule. Spring Show .. .. \$2.00 Autumn Show .. .. 2.00
			SPRING SHOW Cts. Classes 1 & 2 each .. .. 30 Classes 3 & 6 each .. .. 20 Classes 4, 5, 7 to 17 each . 10 Plants in Pots Classes 1 to 119 each . . . 10 Vegetables Classes 1 to 53 each .. .. 5
			AUTUMN SHOW Cts. Classes 1, 2 & 3 each .. .. 30 Classes 5 to 10 .. .. 10 Plants in Pots Classes 1 to 101 each . . . 10 Vegetables Classes 1 to 53 each .. .. 5
			FOR OFFICIAL USE.
Amount sent for Entrance fees.  \$ Cts.  Date sent	Amount enclosed for Entrance fees.  \$ Cts.	I   we desire to enter the above named exhibits and agree to abide by the regulations printed in the 1935 year book. I   we HEREBY DECLARE that I   we shall have cultivated the specimens exhibited by me   us for at least two Calendar months prior to date of Shows, except in cases where the aforesaid Regulations provide otherwise.  SIGNED.....  ADDRESS.....  Date.....1935	



## GENERAL RULES

1.—This Society shall be called "THE SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY." Its object shall be to encourage horticultural pursuit in Shanghai and the introduction to Shanghai of garden shrubs and plants which are not indigenous to the neighbourhood.

2.—The management of all the affairs of the Society shall be in the hands of the President, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and a Committee of twelve. Three members of whom shall form a quorum, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies on the Committee not filled at the Annual General Meeting, or which may arise from time to time. The Committee may appoint sub-committees.

3.—There shall be at least two Exhibitions Annually one in each of the months of May and November, 10 days' notice of which shall be given by the Honorary Secretary in the Public Press. The arrangements for, and the Prizes to be awarded at such Exhibitions, shall be in the hands of the Committee.

The Committee shall appoint the Judges.

4.—The Annual Subscription shall be 5 dollars.

It shall entitle a Member to be present and vote at all Exhibitions held by the Society free of charge. The subscription is payable on the 1st day of March in each year.

Only Members whose annual subscriptions are paid may compete.

5.—There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society which shall be held before the end of March in each year.

6.—A Special General Meeting may be called by the Honorary Secretary on the requisition in writing of the Committee or of 10 Members of the Society. Such Meeting may be called by notice in the Public Press; the notice shall state the business to be done.

---

## RULES OF MEMBERSHIP

1.—This is an International Society. Anyone interested in Horticulture in any form is eligible to become a Member and can do so on application to the Honorary Treasurer, enclosing the sum of \$5.00 which is the yearly subscription upon which he will receive a Schedule for the year, which includes all the Rules and Regulations.

2.—All exhibits must be sent in under the name of the Member who alone is eligible to compete and to obtain prizes in Classes for Members only. Thus, for example: If Mr. X is a Member of the



Society, all exhibits must be sent in under his Name and not that of Mrs. X, who is not a Member and therefore not eligible either to compete or to receive prizes.

3.—All Members are requested to notify the Honorary Treasurer when leaving Shanghai either permanently or temporarily, so that their names may be either removed from the List of Members or else placed on the Absent List.

4.—Members are particularly requested to **note the date of the Annual Subscription** which is due the 1st week in March and are asked to send it in regularly in order to lighten the work of the Treasurer.

5.—Members are requested to make a special effort to attend the Annual General Meeting, due notice of which will appear in the Local Press some days before it is convened.

The object of this Meeting is to pass the accounts for the previous year, and elect the Committee for the ensuing year. It is earnestly hoped that all interested in the welfare of the Society will remember that this is an opportunity for them to bring forward any suggestions or criticism which they may wish to make, and which will be much appreciated by the Committee.

---

## RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGES

**Pot Plants:**—Points to which the Judges will give greatest weight are:—

1.—**Evidence of good cultivation.** The degree of cultivation is shown not only by the flowers but also by the quality of the foliage and general growth. **Over cultivation and gross feeding** as evidenced by malformed stems and leaves will be entirely discouraged.

2.—**Evidence of careful training and pruning.** In this the natural habit of growth of the plant should be studied and the training and pruning should have for its object the display of this to its greatest advantage. **Training, tying down and distorting to hard geometrical figures** will not meet with success.

Special attention is directed to this in the case of Chrysanthemums.

3.—**Decorative effect of the plant and the size, number and quality of the flowers.**

**Cut Flowers.**—In judging these (except when otherwise stated in the Schedule, *i.e.*, exhibits for artistic effect), the size, quality and variety of the flowers only will be taken into account.



**Vegetables.**—All vegetables should be perfectly clean and fresh; free from blemish of any kind, and correctly named.

Quality, and size suitable for table use are the points of paramount importance in vegetables. Size, beyond that which invests the produce with the greatest value for the table, cannot be regarded as meritorious, as it indicates coarseness, and must therefore be reckoned as a defect.

The samples composing a dish should be all of one size and of one variety only.

When judging a collection of vegetables, points must be given to the individual dishes which go to form the collection, general uniformity being considered only when other points are equal.

Herbs should be shown in neat bunches, with clean fresh healthy leafage. The chief are: Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Mint, Marjoram, Salsify, Tarragon and Fennel. Tomatoes rank as vegetables.

---

### EXHIBITION RULES

1.—The Show shall be open for at least one day.

2.—Plants for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor or the gardener in his employ, or have been in his possession 3 months prior to the Show. Special attention of all Members is drawn to the pernicious habit (which has lately come to the knowledge of the Committee) of gardeners supplementing their employers' exhibits by bought produce: this dishonest practice will soon be eliminated if Members intending to exhibit either flowers or vegetables will make it their business to see to this matter personally, especially with regard to vegetables, no exhibit of which will be accepted unless accompanied by a card of Declaration as follows:—

“I hereby guarantee that these vegetables have been grown in my Garden by the man in my employ.” (Signed.)

Each Exhibit sent in on the day of the Show, whether of flowers or vegetables, in the Members' classes, or the Open classes, must be labelled with special card of entry provided by the Society for the purpose, and signed by the Exhibitor. These cards together with the aforementioned Declaration Cards can be obtained only from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Kerr, by telephoning 13469. Each Member intending to exhibit vegetables is asked to be careful that his gardener has the requisite number of cards attached to the exhibits. Vegetables unaccompanied by a Card of Declaration will be disqualified.

3.—All articles included in any entry must be arranged and the Exhibitors and assistants must leave the building by 10.30 a.m. on



the day of the Show. Floral decorations will be received up to 10 a.m. Not Later.

Only actual exhibitors, and such assistants as may be necessary for the arrangement of the exhibits, will be admitted before the Exhibition is open to the public. All persons, except such as may be retained by the Society must leave the building at the time fixed for judging.

Floral decorations will not be received later than 10 a.m.

4.—No exhibits may be removed before the close of the Show.

5.—The Prizes specified in the catalogue will be given. The judges have authority to withhold a prize in any case where they shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient merit to justify an award; they also may award special prizes.

6.—No competitor may take more than one money prize in any class.

7.—Contributions may be sent for exhibition only, and not for competition, but they must have a ticket attached labelled "Not for competition."

Labels bearing information of educational value may be attached to exhibits.

Such labels must, however, have been approved by the Secretary, to whom the matter to be used and particulars of the number and size of labels, must be submitted 7 days before the date fixed for the Show.

8.—Where flowering plants are mentioned, it is intended that they shall be in flower when exhibited and each pot except where otherwise specified must contain **one plant only**.

---

#### The National Rose Society's Regulations Respecting Affiliated Societies

1.—Affiliated Societies shall have the privilege of offering for competition the Medals (except Gold Medals) of the National Rose Society, which Medals may be obtained for this purpose at following charges, viz., Silver Gilt Medal, 18|—, Silver Medal, 13|6, and Bronze Medal 8|6. None of the Medals shall be awarded by an affiliated Society for any Seedling Rose, or for any decoration, or vase of flowers. No affiliated Society shall offer more than four of the National Rose Society's Medals at any one Exhibition.

2.—The National Rose Society's Regulations for Exhibitions 3, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14, and Rules for Judging, shall be binding on all affiliated Societies and shall either be printed in their Schedules, or it shall be prominently stated in them that their Exhibition of Roses is held under the National Rose Society's Regulations and Rules.



3.—By the word Nurseryman shall be understood a person who maintains a garden, or other horticultural establishment, for the purpose of returning him a profit. By the word Amateur shall be understood a person who maintains a garden with a view to his own use and enjoyment, and not for the purpose of gaining a profit. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who sells Rose plants, Rose blooms, or buds for budding. As exceptions to the foregoing (a) an Amateur may sell his Rose plants when giving up possession of the garden or place where they have been grown, and (b) an Amateur may sell new seedlings or Sprouts of his own raising, but only to Nurserymen. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who is a resident member of a household where a Nursery business is carried on, nor any person who issues a catalogue or price list of Roses, buds for budding or other horticultural produce. No Lady may exhibit as an Amateur who is engaged in a floral or horticultural trade, or who is herself a paid gardener, or paid floral decorator, or who is a resident member of a household of anyone engaged in such trade or employment. Any question arising as to the proper status of an Exhibitor shall be determined by the Council.

9.—All Roses exhibited in competition shall be from plants which have been grown by, and have been the exclusive property of, the exhibitor for at least three months immediately preceding such competition. Two or more persons shall not exhibit from the same garden, nursery, or plant house, excepting only in artistic classes where specially permitted by the schedule.

10.—The Exhibits of Amateurs shall not be staged, or prepared for staging, by trade growers or their assistants.

12.—No New Roses shall be exhibited in competition in any class except (1) Varieties which are already in commerce or are already advertised for distribution in the following Autumn; (2) Varieties which are exhibited with distinctive names. The names of such varieties to be retained as their future distinctive appellations.

13.—The following Roses which are bracketed together are considered "too much alike," and may not be shown in the same stand. For instance, Mrs. W. J. Grant may not be shown in the same stand as Belle Siebrecht:—

{ Coral Cluster (poly. pom.) Juliana (poly. pom.)	{ Louise Crette (H.T.) Lemon Queen (H.T.)
{ Dorothy Perkins (wich.) Lady Gay.	{ Lucida plena (Species) Rose Button.
{ Lady Godiva (wich.) Dorothy Dennison. Christian Curle.	{ Mrs. W. J. Grant. Belle Siebrecht.



The climbing and non-climbing varieties of any Rose may not be shown in the same stand. For instance, climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant may not be shown in the same stand as Mrs. W. J. Grant.

*N.B.*—In bracketing varieties together, foliage and habit of growth are not taken into consideration.

14.—All Roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants.

Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may not be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom left tied shall not receive any point from Judges. The overdressing of Rose blooms is prohibited, and the Judges are instructed to judge all such dressed roses as bad blooms; the insertion of any additional foliage will be disqualified. All roses must be correctly named.

---

#### The National Rose Society's Rules for Judging at Rose Shows

1.—The Judges shall be, if possible, Three in number for all small Shows, and for all Sections of large Shows. Where there are Three Judges the decision of the majority shall be final. Where there are only Two Judges, should a difference of opinion arise, a third authority may be called in.

2.—The Judges should be selected principally from successful exhibitors.

3.—The Judges shall have no interest whatever in the classes in which they are judging.

4.—The Judges shall begin punctually at the hour appointed.

5.—The Judges shall have power to disqualify for any infringement of the Regulations attached to the Schedule.

6.—In the case of duplicates, the Judges shall have power to call in one or more experts to assist them in their decision, but the question of duplicates shall not be re-opened after the Judges have made their awards.

7.—The decision of the Judges shall be final (subject in the case of the National Rose Society's Exhibitions to Regulations 18 and 19).

8.—Roses shall be judged as they are staged at the time of inspection. No other consideration whatever shall be admissible.

9.—First dismiss from consideration all exhibits which are manifestly inferior.

10.—Then compare those which remain.

11.—The following, whenever necessary, shall be the method of comparison:—



(a) One of the Judges shall name a number of points for each bloom, or unit.

(b) The other two shall stand by and stop him when they do not agree, one putting down on paper the number of points allotted to each bloom or unit as they are decided upon, and adding up the total number of points given to each stand or exhibit.

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### FOR EXHIBITION ROSES

12.—Three points shall be given for high-class blooms; Two for medium; One for those not so good, but not bad enough to cut out; and one or even two extra points for a very superior bloom. One point shall be taken off for each bad bloom. No point shall be allowed for a bloom left tied by an exhibitor.

13.—A typical bloom of a three-point rose (which may be carried by one of the Judges) shall be selected and referred to as necessary in order to keep up a uniform standard throughout the exhibits.

14.—In the case of Trebles (which, if shown in boxes, must be arranged triangularly) each treble shall be regarded as a unit, and not as three separate blooms. Points must therefore be given as in Rule 12—three points for the best treble, two points for a medium treble, and so on.

15.—In the mixed Classes, Teas and Noisettes shall have no special favour shown to them.

16.—Where the blooms are of equal merit, the Judges shall proceed to consider their general evenness, variety, arrangement, freshness, and setting up in the stands, the boxes placed side by side and in the same light for the purpose of comparison:

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### FOR DECORATIVE ROSES

17.—The Exhibit of each variety, whether shown in vase, stand, basket, or a specified number of blooms in a box or otherwise, shall be considered as a unit.

18.—For each unit points shall be given as follows:—

Brightness (colour, brilliancy, freshness) . . . . .	3 points.
Form of flower (and of truss in cluster roses) . . . . .	2 „
Foliage . . . . .	2 „
Arrangement . . . . .	2 „

The relative size of blooms of different varieties shall not be taken into consideration.

For example, Dainty Bess shall have equal value with Shot Silk.



## ANNUAL REPORT, 1934

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As it is past the hour for which this Meeting is called, I will present the report of the Horticultural Society for 1934.

Before referring to the activities of the Society it is my sad duty to record that during the year under review we had to deplore the loss of one of our most energetic lady members—Mrs. Lois Laurenz.

Mrs. Laurenz took a very keen interest in the Society and was the Honorary President of the Ladies Committee.

She took charge of the Floral Sections at our Exhibitions and also officiated as a Judge for many years.

In her last letter to our Secretary dated November 15, she referred to a special class in the Japanese Section which she had arranged for Ladies other than Japanese and she also stated that "I am hoping to interest the children of the American and French Schools too." This gives one some idea as to how much Mrs. Laurenz had the interests of the Society at heart. We have suffered a big loss, Ladies and Gentlemen, and I will now ask you to stand up in order to show our respect to our late friend.

Two successful Exhibitions were held last year in the spacious premises of the Shanghai Race Club on Mohawk Road and in this connection I have again to refer to the generosity of the Stewards of this Club, who permitted us to use the premises free of charge; we also received invaluable assistance from Mr. Olsen and his staff, who were unsparing in their efforts to help us.

Our thanks are also due to the Shanghai Municipal Council for their annual grant-in-aid of Dollars 420.

We are indebted also to the China General Omnibus Company and to the Shanghai Electric Construction Company for their continued generosity in granting us free advertising space on omnibuses and tramcars.

I should also like to place on record our deep appreciation of the kindness of Secretaries of Clubs and Headmasters and Headmistresses of Schools who gave us much needed publicity by distributing handbills.

The Scotch Bakery must also be thanked for the excellent way in which catering arrangements were carried out at both the Shows.

In 1934 we paid out \$1,273 in prize money in addition to various cups, etc.; we could not possibly have done this if we had to pay for the hiring of a hall and if we had not received the other privileges enumerated above.

These prizes enable us to encourage horticultural pursuit in this City and to make Shanghai a little brighter, horticulturally speaking.



### The 58th Spring Flower Show

This Show was held on May 19 and 20 and although the vegetable section was a little weak, the Show was an improvement on previous Spring Exhibitions.

The Cactus Section was good and the Flower Sections were a great advance on previous year, classes for Roses being specially noteworthy. Over eight exhibitors entered the National Rose Society medal competition.

Lord Li Ching Mai won the Sir Peter Grain Challenge Trophy for a group of miscellaneous plants, Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson being a very close second.

The National Rose Society's medal was awarded to Mr. G. H. Rendall for a fine collection of roses. A silver medal was awarded to Mrs. Kann for a display of Cactus and Mrs. Morris Stranack was awarded a silver medal for a beautiful decorated dinner table.

Mr. Fong Su Ching received the largest number of cash prizes followed by Mrs. E. Hayim and Mr. Chu in the order named.

The Children's Competition attracted a large number of entries and Mrs. G. B. Fryer kindly presented special prizes in class 23.

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### The 47th Autumn Flower Show

This exhibition was held on November 24 and 25 and despite the lateness of the Show it was generally conceded to be the finest ever held in the history of the Society.

Thousands of Chrysanthemums in full glory were on view and the Judges had an extremely difficult task in making their awards.

A noteworthy exhibit of this Show was a non-competitive group arranged by the Shanghai Municipal Council and which received very favourable press comment.

For the first time in the history of the Society a class in the Japanese Section was opened to ladies of any nationality other than Japanese and 12 entries were received in this class. The prize winners' exhibits were exceedingly good and proved conclusively the great interest displayed in Japanese floral arrangements by local ladies.

Over \$700 were awarded in cash prizes at this Exhibition which is in itself a record. Mrs. E. Hayim was awarded the largest number of prizes, Lord Li Ching Mai the second largest and Mr. Fong Su Ching, the third.

A total of 43 exhibitors received cash prizes and the following special prizes were awarded:—



Sir Peter Grain Challenge Trophy to Lord Li Ching Mai.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Affiliated Societies' medal to Mr. Chu.

The National Chrysanthemum Society's Certificates of Merit to Mr. Lieu Oong Sang and Mr. Koo Lan Chow.

Our Society's silver medals were awarded at this Show to Mrs. C. F. Dumbarton for a decorated Dinner Table and to Mr. Kahun Matsui for the best exhibit in the Japanese Section.

There were again a large number of exhibitors in the Children's Competition. First prizes in this Section were awarded to Patricia White, Penelope Pagsels, Diana Leslie and Warren Mitchell.

A Bird Show was held in conjunction with the Autumn Exhibition under the auspices of the Shanghai Bird Club and this was very attractive, a large number of beautiful birds being on view.

The Committee of the Shanghai Bird Club are to be congratulated on this Show which was a great improvement on the first Bird Show held in conjunction with our Exhibitions.

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### Military Camp Garden Competitions

As you are aware, the holding of Military Camp Garden Competitions was inaugurated in 1932 and has been continued since.

Much keen and friendly rivalry is noted in these competitions and many letters of appreciation for your Society's work in this connection have been received from the Military authorities.

The Society shield for the best kept Camp was awarded last year to Great Western Road Camp, Jessfield Camp being a very close second.

Over sixty gardens were entered for the Hut Garden Competition and the Horace Kadoorie Cup for the best hut garden was awarded to the Drums, Headquarters Wing, The 2nd Bn. The Worcestershire Regt.

The President's cup for the best Company average was awarded to "B" Company, The 2nd Bn. The Worcestershire Regt. and The Helsby cup for the second best was awarded to "D" Company of the same regiment.

The gardens were visited on three occasions by Mr. Helsby, Mr. Vanderburgh, Mr. Kerr and myself and judging was a very arduous task.

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### Committees

Your Executive, Ladies and Working Committees have met as occasion demanded during the year.



## The National Chrysanthemum Society of England

It is my pleasure to record that during the year we have been honoured by the National Chrysanthemum Society of England. The newly designed certificate of merit of the Society has been received and the word "Shanghai" is incorporated in the border together with London, Capetown, Dunedin, Kimberley, Jersey, The Isle of Man and the British Isles.

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### Retiring Members of the Committee

We shall shortly lose two of our energetic committeemen—Messrs. F. G. Helsby and R. W. Wells, both of whom are retiring permanently from Shanghai and we part with them with great regret.

Mr. Helsby has given the Society extremely valuable assistance as a member of various Committees and also as a Judge at Exhibitions and at Military Camp Garden Competitions.

Mr. Wells has been a member of the Committee for more than 12 years and he also has given the Society much valued assistance as a Judge at Exhibitions.

I know that I am voicing the opinion of you all when I wish Messrs. Helsby and Wells the best of luck in the Old Country and very many years of well-earned retirement.

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### Officials and Press

I should like at this time to express the thanks of the Society to the local Press for the interest displayed in the activities of the Society and the generous space afforded to reports and information regarding Shows, etc.

I also desire to thank Mr. Hawkings the Honorary Treasurer for the efficient manner in which the Society's accounts have been kept and Mr. B. O. Blaker of Messrs. Thomson and Co. for his kindness in auditing them.

Our sincere thanks are also due to Mr. Kerr, our Honorary Secretary and Director whose untiring efforts and sound advice have at all times been the mainstay of the Society.

I must also express the Society's thanks to Messrs. Ogolin, Ritchings, Pleshkoff and Bajenoff for their diligent work during the year in connection with the affairs of the Society.

Last, but by no means least, we are greatly indebted to all those Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly officiated as Judges at our exhibitions.

I will now call upon the Honorary Treasurer to present the balance sheet for 1934 which has been in your hands for the last few days.

HORACE KADOORIE,  
*President.*



# COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST FLOWER SHOW HELD IN SHANGHAI

May 29, 1875.

Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, M. V. Drummond, J. L. Scott, T. R. Wheelock and Endicott.

Year	President	PRESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS FROM 1897		Director
		Hon. Treasurer	Hon. Secretary	
1897	A. R. Burkill, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1898	A. R. Burkill, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1899	R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1900	R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. A. Arthur
1901	Crawford Kerr, Esq.	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. A. Arthur
1902	Crawford Kerr, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. A. Arthur
1903	J. C. Scott, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. A. Arthur
1904	J. C. Scott, Esq.	Mr. E. P. Hudson	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1905	E. F. Hogg, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1906	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. A. E. Algar	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1907	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. A. E. Algar	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1908	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1909	F. S. A. Bowrne, Esq.	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1910	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1911	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1912	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1913	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1914	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1915	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1916	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1917	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1918	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1919	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1920	F. Ayscough, Esq.	Mr. J. C. Bosustow	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1921	Judge Skinner Turner	Mr. J. C. Bosustow	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. H. Etterley



<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	PRESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS FROM 1897		<i>Director</i>
		<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	
1922	A. S. Speyer, Esq.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor
1923	Sir Skinner Turner	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1924	Sir Skinner Turner	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1925	Sidney Barton, C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1926	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1927	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1928	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. H. Rendall	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1929	His Honour Judge G. W. King, O.B.E.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. D. Lane	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1930	His Honour Judge G. W. King, O.B.E.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. D. Lane	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1931	Sir John Brenan	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1932	Sir Peter Grain	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1933	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1934	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1935	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr



## MILITARY CAMP GARDEN COMPETITION

A camp garden competition open to all military units, will be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Horticultural Society during June.

The following are the rules covering this competition:

1. There will be Four Classes.—

*Class I* — For the best Camp—Marks being given for general appearance of roads, paths, surrounds of huts as well as for the gardens themselves. Great Western Road Camp and Jessfield Park Camp to compete separately against each other and Ash Camp and Tifeng Road Camp.

*Class II* — Inter-company—R.A.S.C., at Ash Camp competing as a Company against the companies of the 2 Worc. Regt. Marks to be awarded for surrounds of huts only.

*Class III* — Sergeants' Mess Gardens.

*Class IV* — The best Hut Garden of all Units.

2. Prizes to be as follows—

*Class I* — One Prize.

*Class II* — First and Second Prizes.

*Class III* — One Prize.

*Class IV* — 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Prizes.

3. Marks for Hut Gardens in Classes II and IV—

Design . . . . .	10
Tidiness . . . . .	10
Floral Effect . . . . .	10
General Effect . . . . .	10

4. To arrive at the best company, etc., in Class II, the company or R.A.S.C., aggregate will be divided by the number of huts and the competitors having the highest average will win the prize.

5. The judging to be carried out by Judges appointed by the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

6. The first judging will be carried out on Sunday, May 26; and the second and third judging will be carried out on or about June 2 and 9, respectively.

7. All work to be carried out by the troops themselves.



POPULAR AND BOTANICAL NAMES  
OF OVER 560 PLANTS

AARON'S BEARD.—*Hypericum barbatum*  
AARON'S ROD.—*Verbascum Thapsus*  
ABELE TREE.—The White Poplar  
ADAM'S NEEDLE.—The Yucca  
AFRICAN MARIGOLD.—*Tagetes erecta*  
ALDER.—*Alnus glutinosus*  
ALKANET.—*Anchusa tinctoria*  
ALL-HEAL.—*Valeriana officinalis*  
ALMOND.—*Prunus Amygdalus*  
ALYSSUM.—*Koniga*  
AMERICAN ALOE.—*Agave americana*  
AMERICAN COWSLIP.—*Dodecatheon Meadia*  
APPLE.—*Pyrus Malus*  
APRICOT.—*Prunus armeniaca*  
ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN.—*Thuja occidentalis*  
ARROWHEAD.—*Sagittaria sagittifolia*  
ARTICHOKE.—*Cynara scolymus*  
ARUM.—*Arum maculatum*  
ASH.—*Fraxinus Excelsior*  
ASPARAGUS.—*Asparagus officinalis*  
ASPEN.—*Populus tremula*  
AURICULA.—*Primula Auricula*  
AVENS.—*Geum*  
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—*Ranunculus acris flore pleno*  
BARBERRY.—*Berberis vulgaris*  
BAY.—*Laurus nobilis*  
BEARBIND.—*Convolvulus arvensis*  
BEDSTRAW.—*Galium verum*  
BEECH.—*Fagus sylvatica*  
BEGGAR'S-LICE.—*Galium Aparine*  
BELLFLOWER.—*Campanula*  
BILBERRY.—*Vaccinium Myrtillus*  
BINDWEED.—*Convolvulus arvensis*  
BIRCH.—*Betula*  
BIRD CHERRY.—*Prunus Padus*  
BISCHOFIA.—*Bischofia Javanica*  
BISTORT.—*Polygonum Bistorta*  
BITTER-SWEET.—*Solanum Dulcamara*  
BLACKBERRY.—*Rubus fruticosus*  
BLACK LOCUST.—*Robinia Pseudacacia*  
BLACKTHORN.—*Prunus spinosa*  
BLADDER NUT.—*Staphylea*  
BLADDER SENNA.—*Colutea arborescens*



BLADDERWORT.—*Utricularia*  
 BLEEDING HEART.—*Dielytra spectabilis*  
 BLUEBELL.—*Scilla festalis* (in Scotland *Campanula rotundifolia*)  
 BOX.—*Buxus sempervirens*  
 BOX THORN.—*Lycium*  
 BOY'S LOVE or LAD'S LOVE.—*Artemisia Abrotanum*  
 BRACKEN.—*Pteris aquilina*  
 BRAMBLE.—*Rubus fruticosus*  
 BREAKSTONE.—*Saxifraga*  
 BRIDAL WREATH.—*Spirea prunifolia*  
 BROOM.—*Cytisus scoparius*  
 BUCKTHORN.—*Rhamnus*  
 BUCKWHEAT.—*Polygonum fagopyrum*  
 BUGLE.—*Ajuga reptans*  
 BUGLOSS.—*Anchusa arvensis*  
 BULLS AND COWS.—Wild Arum  
 BULRUSH.—Cat's Tail  
 BUTTER-BUR.—*Petasites vulgaris*  
 BUTTERCUP.—*Ranunculus*  
 CALLIOPSIS.—*Coreopsis*  
 CALTROP, WATER.—*Trapa natans*  
 CAMOMILE.—*Anthemis nobilis*  
 CAMPHOR.—*Cinnamomum Camphora*  
 CAMPION.—Moss Campion, *Silene acaulis*, Red Campion, *Lychnis*  
                   *dioica*, Rose Campion, *Lychnis coronaria*.  
 CANARY CREEPER.—*Tropaeolum peregrinum*.  
 MYRTLE.—*Myrica cerasifera*  
 CANDYTUFT.—*Iberis umbellata*  
 CANTERBURY BELLS.—*Campanula Medium*  
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY.—*Physalis peruviana*  
 CARAWAY.—*Carum Carvi*  
 CARDINAL FLOWER.—*Lobelia cardinalis*  
 CARROT.—*Daucus Carota*  
 CASTOR OIL PLANT.—*Ricinus communis*  
 CATCHFLY.—*Silene*  
 CATMINT.—*Nepeta*  
 CAT'S TAIL.—*Typha latifolia*  
 CEDAR.—*Cedrus*  
 CELERY.—*Apium graveolens*  
 CHEDDAR PINK.—*Dianthus caesius*  
 CHERRY.—*Prunus Cerasus*  
 CHERRY LAUREL.—*Prunus Laurocerasus*  
 CHERRY PIE.—*Heliotropium*  
 CHERRY PLUM.—*Prunus cerasifera*  
 CHESTNUT, SWEET.—*Castanea sativa*  
 CHICKWEED.—*Stellaria media* (Mouse-ear, *Cerastium*)



CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER.—*Campanula pyramidalis*  
 CHINESE PALM.—*Trachycarpus excelsa*  
 CHINESE PISTACHIA.—*Pistacia chinensis*  
 CHRISTMAS ROSE.—*Helleborus niger*  
 CHRIST'S THORN.—*Paliurus aculeatus*  
 CINQUEFOIL.—*Potentilla*  
 CLOVE.—*Caryophyllus aromaticus*  
 CLOVER.—*Trifolium*  
 COCKSPUR THORN.—*Crataegus cristagalli*  
 COLTSFOOT.—*Tussilago Farfara*  
 COLUMBINE.—*Aquilegia vulgaris*  
 CONE FLOWER.—*Rudbeckia*  
 CORN FLAG.—*Gladiolus*  
 CORNFLOWER.—*Centaurea Cyanus*  
 CORN MARIGOLD.—*Chrysanthemum segetum*  
 COWBERRY.—*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*  
 COW PARSNIP.—*Heracleum Sphondylium*  
 COWSLIP.—*Primula veris*  
 CRAB.—The wild Apple  
 CRANE'S BILL.—*Geranium*  
 CREPE MYRTLE.—*Lagerstroemia indica*  
 CRESS.—*Lepidium sativum*  
 CRESS, WATER.—*Nasturtium officinale*  
 CROWFOOT.—*Ranunculus*  
 CROWN IMPERIAL.—*Fritillaria Imperialis*  
 CUCKOO FLOWER.—*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*  
 CUCKOO PINT.—*Arum maculatum*  
 CURRANT.—*Ribes*  
 CYPRESS.—*Cupressus*  
 DAFFODOWNDILLY.—*Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*  
 DAISY.—*Bellis perennis*  
 DANDELION.—*Leontodon Taraxacum*, syn. *Taraxacum officinale*  
 DATE PLUM.—*Diospyros Lotus*  
 DAY LILY.—*Hemerocallis*  
 DEAD NETTLE.—*Lamium purpureum*  
 DEODAR.—*Cedrus Deodara*  
 DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.—*Nigella damascena*  
 DEVIL'S BIT.—*Scabiosa succisa*  
 DEVIL'S HERB.—*Plumbago scandens*  
 DEWBERRY.—*Rubus caesius*  
 DILL.—*Anethum*  
 DODDER.—*Cuscuta Trifolii*  
 DOGBERRY.—*Cornus sanguinea*  
 DOG ROSE.—*Rosa canina*  
 DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET.—*Erythronium denscanis*  
 DOGWOOD.—*Cornus sanguinea*



DOVEWOOD.—*Alchornea Davidii*  
 DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.—*Aristolochia siphon*  
 EAGLE FERN.—*Pteris aquilina*  
 EARTHNUT.—*Arachis hypogaea*  
 EDELWEISS.—*Leontopodium alpinum*  
 EGG PLANT.—*Solanum Melongena*  
 ELDER.—*Sambucus nigra*  
 ELM.—*Ulmus Parvifolia*  
 ENDIVE.—*Cichorium Endivia*  
 EVENING PRIMROSE.—*Oenothera biennis*  
 EVERGREEN OAK.—*Quercus Ilex*  
 EVERGREEN THORN.—*Crataegus Pyracantha*  
 EVERLASTING PEA.—*Lathyrus Latifolius*  
 FAIR MAIDS OF FEBRUARY.—*Snowdrop*  
 FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE.—*Ranunculus aconitifolius flore pleno*  
 FAIRY RINGS.—Circular growths of the *Agaricus arvensis*  
 FALSE ACACIA.—*Robinia Pseudacacia*  
 FEATHER GLASS.—*Stipa pennata*  
 FEATHER HYACINTH.—*Muscari comosum*  
 FENNEL FLOWER.—*Nigella*  
 FEVERFEW.—*Chrysanthemum*, syn. *Pyrethrum*  
 FIG MARIGOLD.—*Mesembryanthemum*  
 FIRE PINK.—*Silene virginica*  
 FISH BONE THISTLE.—*Chamaepeuce*  
 FLAMEFLOWER.—*Kniphofia*  
 FLAME LILY.—*Zephyranthes*  
 FLANNEL PLANT.—*Verbascum Thapsus*  
 FLAX.—*Linum*  
 FLEABANE.—*Erigeron*  
 FLEUR DE LIS.—*Iris*  
 FLOWER OF THE WEST WIND.—*Zephyranthes*  
 FOOL'S PARSLEY.—*Æthusa Cynapium*  
 FORGET-ME-NOT.—*Myosotis palustris*  
 FOXGLOVE.—*Digitalis purpurea*  
 FRIAR'S CAP.—*Monkshood*  
 FUNERAL CYPRESS.—*Cupressus funebris*  
 GARDENERS' GARTERS.—*Phalaris arundinacea variegata*  
 GARLAND FLOWER.—*Daphne Cneorum*  
 GENTIAN.—*Gentiana*  
 GERMAN CATCHFLY.—*Lychnis Viscaria*  
 GILL-CREEP-BY-THE-GROUND.—*Nepeta Glechoma*  
 GILLIFLOWER.—*Wallflowers*  
 GLASTONBURY THORN.—*Crataegus Oxyacantha praecox*  
 GLOBE FLOWER.—*Trollius*  
 GLOBE THISTLE.—*Echinops*  
 GLORY OF THE SNOW.—*Chionodoxa*



GOAT'S RUE.—*Galega officinalis*  
 GOLD CUP.—*Ranunculus bulbosus*  
 GOLDEN BELL.—*Forsythia*  
 GOLDEN CHAIN.—*Laburnum*  
 GOLDEN FEATHER.—*Pyrethrum*  
 GOLDEN ROD.—*Solidago Virgaurea*  
 GORSE.—*Ulex Europaeus*  
 GRAPE HYACINTH.—*Muscari botryoides*  
 GROUND IVY.—*Nepeta Glechoma*  
 GROUND NUT.—*Arachis hypogaea*  
 GUELDER ROSE.—*Viburnum Opulus*  
 GUERNSEY LILY.—*Nerine sarniensis*  
 HACKBERRY.—*Celtis crassifolia*  
 HARE'S TAIL GRASS.—*Lagurus ovatus*  
 HART'S TONGUE FERN.—*Scolopendrium vulgare*  
 HAWTHORN.—*Crataegus Oxyaantha*  
 HEDGEMAIDS.—*Ground Ivy*  
 HEART-CLOVER.—*Medicago maculata*  
 HEARTSEASE.—*Viola tricolor*  
 HEATH.—*Erica*  
 HEATHER.—*Erica vulgaris*  
 HEAVENLY BAMBOO.—*Nandina Domestica*  
 HEDGEHOG THISTLE.—*Echinocactus*  
 HEDGE MUSTARD.—*Erysimum*  
 HELMET FLOWER.—*Aconitum*  
 HEMLOCK.—*Conium maculatum*  
 HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—*Tsuga canadensis*  
 HICKORY.—*Carya*  
 HOLLY.—*Ilex Aquifolium*  
 HOLLYHOCK.—*Althaea roses*  
 HOLLY OAK.—*Quercus Ilex*  
 HONESTY.—*Lunaria biennis*  
 HONEY LOCUST.—*Gleditschia triacanthos*  
 HONEYSUCKLE.—*Lonicera Periclymenum*  
 HORNBEAM.—*Carpinus Betulus*  
 HORSE CHESTNUT.—*Æsculus hippocastanum*  
 HORSETAIL.—*Equisetum*  
 HOTTENTOT FIG.—*Mesembryanthemum edule*  
 HOUSELEEK.—*Sempervivum*  
 ICE PLANT.—*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*  
 INDIAN CRESS.—*Tropaeolum majus*  
 INDIAN PINK.—*Dianthus chinensis*  
 INDIAN SHOT.—*Canna*  
 ITALIAN OAK.—*Quercus Æsculus*  
 IVY.—*Hedera*  
 IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX.—*Linaria Cymbalaria*



JACOBÆALILY.—*Amaryllis*  
 JACOB'S LADDER.—*Polemonium caeruleum*  
 JAPAN CEDAR.—*Cryptomeria*  
 JASMINE.—*Jasminum*  
 JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—*Helianthus tuberosus*  
 JERUSALEM CHERRY.—*Solanum Pseudocapsicum*  
 JEW'S APPLE.—*Solanum Melongena*  
 JOB'S TEARS.—*Goix Lachryma-Jobi*  
 JONQUIL.—*Narcissus Jonquilla*  
 JOSEPH'S COAT.—*Amaranthus splendens*  
 JUDAS TREE.—*Cercis siliquastrum*  
 JUNE BERRY.—*Amelanchier*  
 JUNO'S ROSE.—*Lilium candidum*  
 JUPITER'S BEARD.—*Sempervivum*  
 KNOT GRASS.—*Polygonum*  
 LADY FERN.—*Asplenium Filix-foemina*  
 LADY'S GARTERS.—*Phalaris arundinacea*  
 LADY'S MANTLE.—*Alchemilla alpina*  
 LADY'S SLIPPER.—*Cypripedium Calceolus*  
 LADY'S SMOCK.—*Cardamine pratensis*  
 LAMB'S EAR.—*Stachys lanata*  
 LARCH.—*Larix*  
 LARKSPUR.—*Delphinium*  
 LAUREL.—*Prunus Laurocerasus*  
 LAURUSTINUS.—*Viburnum*  
 LAVENDER.—*Lavandula*  
 LEADWORT.—*Plumbago*  
 LEMON-SCENTED VERBENA.—*Aloysia, citriodora*  
 LENTILS.—Seeds of *Lens esculenta*  
 LEOPARD'S BANE.—  
 LEOPARD'S LILY.—  
 LILAC.—*Syringa vulgaris*  
 LILY.—*Lilium*  
 LILY OF THE VALLEY.—*Convallaria majalis*  
 LILY, WATER.—*Nymphaea alba*  
 LIME TREE.—*Tilia vulgaris*  
 LOCUST TREE.—*Robinia*  
 LONDON PRIDE.—*Saxifraga umbrosa*  
 LOTUS, SACRED.—*Nelumbium*  
 LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—*Nigella damascena*  
 LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.—*Amaranthus caudatus*  
 MACARTNEY ROSE.—*Rosa bracteata*  
 MADONNA LILY.—*Lilium candidum*  
 MAIDENHAIR FERN.—*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*  
 MAIDENHAIR TREE.—*Ginkgo biloba*  
 MALE FERN.—*Nephrodium Filix-mas*



MALLOW.—*Malva*  
 MANDRAKE.—*Mandragora autumnalis*  
 MANGROVE.—*Rhizophora Mangle*  
 MANNA ASH.—*Fraxinus Ornus*  
 MAPLE.—*Acer*  
 MARIGOLD.—*Tagetes*  
 MARJORAM.—*Origanum Majorana*  
 MARSH MALLOW.—*Althaea officinalis*  
 MARSH MARIGOLD.—*Caltha palustris*  
 MARTAGON.—*Lilium martagon*  
 MARVEL OF PERU.—*Mirabilis Jalapa*  
 MATRIMONY VINE.—*Lycium vulgare*  
 MAY.—*Crataegus*  
 MAY BUSH.—*Photinia arbutifolia*  
 MAY FLOWER.—*Epigaea repens*  
 MEADOW RUE.—*Thalictrum*  
 MEADOW SAFFRON.—*Colchicum autumnale*  
 MERCURY.—*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*  
 MEXICAN POPPY.—*Argemone mexicana*  
 MEZEREON.—*Daphne Mezereum*  
 MICHAELMAS DAISY.—*Aster*  
 MIGNONETTE.—*Reseda odorata*  
 MILK VETCH.—*Astragalus*  
 MIMOSA TREE.—*Albizzia Julibrissin*  
 MINT.—*Mentha*  
 MISTLETOE.—*Viscum album*  
 MOCK ORANGE.—*Philadelphus coronarius*  
 MONKEY FLOWER.—*Mimulus*  
 MONKEY NUT.—*Arachis hypogaea*  
 MONKEY PUZZLE.—*Araucaria imbricata*  
 MONTHLY ROSE.—*Rosa indica*  
 MOON DAISY.—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*  
 MORNING GLORY.—*Ipomaea*  
 MOSS CAMPION.—*Silene acaulis*  
 MOSS ROSE.—*Rosa centifolia muscosa*  
 MOTHER OF THOUSAND.—*Saxifraga sarmentosa*  
 MOURNFUL WIDOW.—*Scabiosa atropurpurea*  
 MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.—*Cerastium*  
 MULBERRY.—*Morus nigra*  
 MUSK.—*Mimulus moschatus*  
 MUSK HYACINTH.—*Muscari moschatum*  
 MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba*  
 MYRTLE.—*Myrtus*  
 NASTURTIUM.—*Tropaeolum*  
 NECKLACE POPLAR.—*Populus deltoidea*  
 NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—*Phormium tenax*



NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK.—*Matthiola tristis*  
 NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY.—*Atropa Belladonna*  
 NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—*Araucaria excelsa*  
 NORWAY MAPLE.—*Acer platanoides*  
 OLD MAID.—*Vinca rosea*  
 OLD MAN'S BEARD.—*Clematis Vitalba*  
 ONION.—*Allium Cepa*  
 OPIUM POPPY.—*Papaver somniferum*  
 ORCHID.—*Orchis*  
 ORCHIS, BEE.—*Ophrys apifera*  
 ORCHIS, FLY.—*Ophrys muscifera*  
 ORCHIS, BUMBLE BEE.—*Ophrys bombilifera*  
 ORCHIS, LIZARD.—*Orchis hircina*  
 ORCHIS, SPIDER.—*Ophrys aranifera*  
 OXEYE DAISY.—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*  
 PAGODA TREE.—*Sophora japonica*  
 PALMA CHRISTI.—*Ricinus communia*  
 PAMPAS GRASS.—*Gynerium argenteum*  
 PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum*  
 PASQUE FLOWER.—*Anemone Pulsatilla*  
 PASSION FLOWER.—*Passiflora*  
 PEACH.—*Prunus persica*  
 PEACOCK IRIS.—*Iris Pavonia*  
 PEAR.—*Pyrus communis*  
 PECAN.—*Carya Pecan*  
 PENNYWORT.—*Linaria Cymbalaria*  
 PERIWINKLE.—*Vinca major*  
 PHEASANT'S EYE.—*Narcissus poeticus*  
 PILEWORT.—*Ranunculus Ficaria*  
 PITCH PINE.—*Pinus australis*  
 PLANE TREE.—*Platanus*  
 PLANTAIN.—*Plantago*  
 PLANTAIN LILY.—*Funkia*  
 PLUM.—*Prunus communis*  
 PLUME POPPY.—*Bocconia cordata*  
 POISON ELDER.—*Rhus venenata*  
 POISON NUT.—*Strychnos nux-comica*  
 POISON OAK.—*Rhus Toxicodendron*  
 POLYANTHUS.—*Primula variabilis*  
 POMEGRANATE.—*Punica Granatum*  
 POPLAR.—*Populus*  
 PORTUGAL LAUREL.—*Prunus Lusitanica*  
 POTATO.—*Solanum tuberosum*  
 PRIDE OF INDIA.—*Melia Azederach*  
 PRIEST'S CROWN.—The Dandelion  
 PRIMROSE.—*Primula vulgaris*



PRINCE'S FEATHER.—*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*  
 PRIVET.—*Ligustrum Lucidum*  
 QUAKING GRASS.—*Briza*  
 RAGGED LADY.—*Nigella*  
 RAGGED ROBIN.—*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*  
 RAGWORT.—*Senecio*  
 RAISIN TREE.—*Hovenia Dulcis*  
 RAT'S TAIL CACTUS.—*Cereus flagelliformis*  
 RED ELEPHANTS TUSKS.—*Erythrina cristi-galli*  
 REED MACE.—*Typha*  
 RHUBARB.—*Rheum rhaponticum*  
 RIBBON FERN.—*Pteris serrulata*  
 RICE.—*Oryza sativa*  
 ROCK BROOM.—*Genista*  
 ROCKET.—*Hesperis matronalis*  
 ROCK JASMINE.—*Androsace*  
 ROCK ROSE.—*Cistus*  
 ROSE.—*Rosa*  
 ROSE ACACIA.—*Robinia hispida*  
 ROSE CAMPION.—*Lychnis*  
 ROSE MALLOW.—*Lavatera trimestris*  
 ROSEMARY.—*Rosmarinus*  
 ROSE OF HEAVEN.—*Lychnis Coeli-Rosa*  
 ROSE OF SHARON.—*Aaron's Beard*  
 ROSE OF THE WORLD.—*Camellia Japonica*  
 ROWAN TREE.—*Pyrus Aucuparia*  
 ROYAL BAY.—*Laurus nobilis*  
 ROYAL FERN.—*Osmunda regalis*  
 RUSH.—*Juncus*  
 SAFFRON.—*Crocus sativus*  
 SAGE.—*Salvia*  
 ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.—*Ascyrum Crux-Andree*  
 ST. BERNARD'S LILY.—*Anthericum Liliago*  
 ST. GEORGE'S HERB.—*Valeriana officinalis*  
 ST. JOHN'S WORT.—*Hypericum*  
 ST. JOSEPH'S LILY.—*Lilium candidum*  
 SALLOW.—*Salix Caprea*  
 SALSIFY.—*Tragopogon porrifolium*  
 SANDAL WOOD.—*Santalum*  
 SAVORY.—*Satureia*  
 SAXIFRAGE.—*Saxifraga*  
 SCARLET RUNNER.—*Phaseolus multiflorus*  
 SCORZONERA.—*Scorzonera hispanica*  
 SCOTCH BLUEBELL.—*Campanula rotundifolia*  
 SCOTCH PINE.—*Pinus sylvestris*  
 SCREW PINE.—*Pandanus*



SCRUB OAK.—*Quercus Catesbaei*  
 SEA BUCKTHORN.—*Hippophae rhamnoides*  
 SEAKALE.—*Crambe maritima*  
 SEA LAVENDER.—*Statice Limonium*  
 SELF-HEAL.—*Prunella vulgaris*  
 SENSITIVE PLANT.—*Mimosa pudica*  
 SHALLOT.—*Allium ascalonicum*  
 SHAMROCK.—*Trifolium*  
 SHEEP LAUREL.—*Kalmia latifolia*  
 SHE OAK.—*Casuarina stricta*  
 SHEPHERD'S KNOT.—*Potentilla Tormentilla*  
 SHEPHERD'S PURSE.—*Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*  
 SHIELD FERN.—*Aspidium*  
 SIBERIAN CRAB.—*Pyrus baccata*  
 SILK TREE.—*Albizzia Julibrissin*  
 SILVER BELL TREE.—*Halesia tetraptera*  
 SILVER BERRY.—*Elaeagnus argentea*  
 SILVER CEDAR.—*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*  
 SILVER FIR.—*Abies pectinata*  
 SLIPPERWORT.—*Calceolaria*  
 SLOE.—*Prunus spinosa*  
 SMOKE PLANT.—*Rhus Cotinus*  
 SNAKEWEED.—*Polygonum Bistorta*  
 SNAPDRAGON.—*Antirrhinum majus*  
 SNAPWEED.—*Impatiens*  
 SNOWBALL TREE.—*Viburnum Opulus sterile*  
 SNOWBERRY.—*Symphoricarpus*  
 SNOWDROP.—*Galanthus nivalis*  
 SNOWDROP TREE.—*Halesia tetraptera*  
 SNOWFLOWER.—*Chionanthus*  
 SNOW-IN-SUMMER.—*Arabis alpina*  
 SOAP ACACIA.—*Gleditsia sinensis*  
 SOAPWORT.—*Saponaria*  
 SOLOMON'S SEAL.—*Polygonatum multiflorum*  
 SORREL.—*Rumex*  
 SOUTHERNWOOD.—*Artemisia Abrotanum*  
 SOWBREAD.—*Cyclamen*  
 SPANISH BLUEBELL.—*Scilla hispanica*  
 SPANISH BROOM.—*Spartium junceum*  
 SPANISH CHESTNUT.—*Castanea*  
 SPEEDWELL.—*Veronica Chamaedrys*  
 SPIDER LILY.—*Lycoris*  
 SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea*  
 SPINDLE TREE.—*Euonymus*  
 SPIRE ILY.—*Galtonia candicans*  
 SPLEENWORT.—*Asplenium*



SPURGE FLAX.—*Daphne Mezereum*  
 SPURGEWORT.—*Euphorbia*  
 SQUILL.—*Scilla*  
 SQUIRREL-TAIL GRASS.—*Hordeum*  
 STAG'S HORN FERN.—*Platycerium alcicorne*  
 STAR OF BETHLEHEM.—*Ornithogalum umbellatum*  
 STARWORT.—*Aster*  
 STOCK.—*Matthiola*  
 STONECROP.—*Sedum acre*  
 STORK'S BILL.—*Pelargonium*  
 STRAWBERRY TREE.—*Arbutus Unedo*  
 SUMACH.—*Rhus*  
 SUNDEW.—*Drosera rotundifolia*  
 SUNFLOWER.—*Helianthus*  
 SUN PLANT.—*Portulaca*  
 SUN ROSE.—*Helianthemum*  
 SWEET ALYSSUM.—*Alyssum maritimum*  
 SWEET AMBER.—*Hypericum Androsaemum*  
 SWEET BAY.—*Laurus nobilis*  
 SWEETBRIAR.—*Rosa rubiginosa*  
 SWEET CHESTNUT.—*Castanea sativa*  
 SWEET GALE.—*Myrica Gale*  
 SWEET GUM.—*Liquidambar formosana*  
 SWEET LIME.—*Citrus medica Limetta*  
 SWEET MARJORAM.—*Origanum*  
 SWEET PEA.—*Lathyrus odoratus*  
 SWEET POTATO.—*Batatas edulis*  
 SWEET ROCKET.—*Hesperis matronalis*  
 SWEET SULTAN.—*Centaurea moschata*  
 SWEET WILLIAM.—*Dianthus barbatus*  
 SWORD FERN.—*Polypodium*  
 SWORD LILY.—*Gladiolus*  
 SYCAMORE.—*Acer Pseudo platanus*  
 TALLOW SHRUB.—*Myrica cerifera*  
 TALLOW TREE.—*Sapium Sobiferum*  
 TAMARISK.—*Tamarix*  
 TARRAGON.—*Artemisia dracunculoides*  
 TEA.—*Thea, theifera*  
 TELEGRAPH PLANT.—*Desmodium gyrans*  
 THISTLE.—*Carduus Cnicus*  
 THORN.—*Crataegus*  
 THORN APPLE.—*Datura Stramonium*  
 THORN, CHRIST'S.—*Paliurus aculeatus*  
 THRIFT.—*Armeria maritima*  
 THUNDER PLANT.—*Sempervivum Tectorum*



THYME.—*Thymus vulgaris*  
 TIGER FLOWER.—*Tigridia*  
 TIGER LILY.—*Lilium tigrinum*  
 TOADFLAX.—*LINARIA*  
 TOBACCO.—*Nicotiana Tabacum*  
 TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum*  
 TORCH LILY.—*Kniphofia*  
 TOUCH ME NOT.—*Impatiens*  
 TRAVELLER'S JOY.—*Clematis Vitalba*  
 TREASURE FLOWER.—*Gazania*  
 TREE CELANDINE.—*Bocconia frutescens*  
 TREE MALLOW.—*Lavatera arborea*  
 TREE OF HEAVEN.—*Ailantus glandulosa*  
 TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.—*Poncirus Trifoliata*  
 TRUMPET FLOWER.—*Bignonia*  
 TUBEROSE.—*Polianthes tuberosa*  
 TULIP.—*Tulipa*  
 TULIP TREE.—*Liriodendron tulipifera*  
 TUNG OIL TREE.—*Aleurites Fordii*  
 TURNSOLE.—*Heliotrope*  
 UMBRELLA PINE.—*Sciadopitys verticillata*  
 VALERIAN.—*Valeriana*  
 VALERIAN, GREEK.—*Polemonium caeruleum*  
 VALERIAN, RED.—*Centranthus ruber*  
 VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS.—*Specularia Speculum*  
 VERBENA, LEMON-SCENTED.—*Lippia citriodora*  
 VERVAIN.—*Verbena*  
 VINE.—*Vitis*  
 VIOLET, DOG.—*Viola canina*  
 VIOLET, WATER.—*Hottonia palustris*  
 VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—*Ampelopsis Veitchii*  
 VIRGINIAN STOCK.—*Malcomia maritima*  
 WALLFLOWER.—*Cheiranthus Cheirii*  
 WALNUT.—*Juglans*  
 WATER CRESS.—*Nasturtium officinale*  
 WATER FLAG.—*Iris Pseudacorus*  
 WATER LILY.—*Nymphaea alba*  
 WATER SOLDIER.—*Stratiotes aloides*  
 WAYFARING TREE.—*Viburnum Lantana*  
 WEEPING WILLOW.—*Salix Babylonica*  
 WEYMOUTH PINE.—*Pinus Strobus*  
 WHEAT.—*Triticum vulgare*  
 WHITE CYPRESS.—*Taxodium distichum*  
 WILD HYACINTH.—*Scilla festalis*  
 WILLOW.—*Salix*



WILLOW HERB.—*Epilobium*  
WINTER BERRY.—*Ilex*  
WINTER CHERRY.—*Physalis Alkekengi*  
WINTER GREEN.—*Pyrola*  
WITCH HAZEL.—*Hamamelis*  
WOODBINE.—*Lonicera Periclymenum*  
WOOD SORREL.—*Oxalis Acetosella*  
WOOD VIOLET.—*Viola sylvatica*  
WORMWOOD.—*Artemisia Absinthium*  
WUTUNG TREE.—*Firmiana simplex*  
WYCH ELM.—*Ulmus glabra*  
YARROW.—*Achillea*  
YELLOW ROCKET.—*Barbarea vulgaris*  
YEW.—*Taxus*  
YEW, CHINESE.—*Podocarpus*

**Reference**

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## BRIEF NOTES ON THE LAY-OUT OF A SMALL GARDEN

Before we commence the lay-out of a new garden we must first of all consider schemes whereby we shall obtain the maximum benefit from the amount we propose to expend.

Generally speaking, suburban gardens are small and leave little room for vegetables and as excellent vegetables are at present obtainable in Shanghai, we will assume that the whole area at our disposal will be utilized as a flower garden.

It is a well-known fact that all persons who really love a garden have ideas regarding the style of garden which appeals most to them and also an opinion regarding the size of the areas which they can safely devote to water, lawns, flower borders, shrubs and tree groups and nursery sectors on the plot available.

Every detail requires consideration as every detail must help to conserve the harmony of the whole.

It is too often noticed that garden plans are drawn out and the work of lay-out is entrusted to a contractor who proceeds about his task with mathematical accuracy.

The owner of the garden has probably had little or nothing to say in the lay-out with a result that the finished garden is never satisfactory. A garden cannot be laid-out without personal attention and in this connection it may be mentioned that very few lovers of paintings would dream of requesting an Architect to draw a painting for them with rulers and compasses; why then trust your garden to a 50-foot tape measure?

Like a painter who must paint his picture little by little, the garden lover must lay-out her garden little by little until a harmonious result has been obtained.

The garden laid out will then be a source of interest at all seasons and additions and alterations may be carried out without fear of spoiling the effect.

The writer has designed and laid-out hundreds of gardens, large and small, and it is safe to say that never has the original plan been strictly adhered to; space has always been left for improvements as this is the only way in which we can maintain our interest.

The growing of a pansy—for example— gets monotonous despite the vagaries of this climate; but thinking out new vistas, new groups, new combinations of colour, the laying out of new sections, adding a tree here, taking one away there—these are the ways to maintain interest and the person who does these things can safely point with



pride to her garden—it pleases her, so what matters if Mrs. Nextdoor does not like it.

As a good example of arranging little by little, I may mention the arranging of the “twin cascades” at the Autumn Flower Show, which received favourable press comment. No picture was used for that scene, no plans were drawn. The whole thing was completed little by little; a touch was given here, another “rock” was placed there, a tree was removed and replaced where it appeared more natural, the work was finished—so thought the men employed—but alas! the following morning a section was completely removed and re-arranged as it was “seen” in the mind’s eye when sleep was elusive during the night.

So it is with the lay-out of a garden; no landscape gardener is capable of showing on paper exactly what you require, he gives you ideas and you improve on these ideas; at times, he may think you have not improved on his ideas, but again, what matters! you are satisfied on completion.

The garden is a part of the house and we should bestow on the garden some of the attention we give to our rooms; we should not leave the thinking out of schemes to the gardener, we do not leave the arrangement of furniture to the houseboy! We can leave the rough work if we so desire, but the thinking we should do ourselves.

When everything is surrendered to the gardener, the results will probably be disappointing, and how nice it is to put on that old pair of shoes and old dress and get away from the telephone.

I will now attempt to offer a few suggestions for planting; groups should be mixed and that is they should include deciduous trees and evergreens, straight lines should be avoided, colours should be massed but broken by evergreen foliage if possible, plant your prominent places with special subjects but do not forget your corners and shaded sections. Plant fairly thickly for immediate effect; thinning out can always be done later.

Find room if possible for a specimen Cedar on the lawn, also arrange for a nice Willow or Melia somewhere where a few chairs can be placed for tea parties during the Summer. Set apart a small section for a water garden of Iris pool so as to drain away surface water; arrange to have a bed of blue Salvia, followed by red Salvia, followed again by Chrysanthemums at a distant point of the garden easily seen from the dining room windows.

Plant a few roses away from the house for cut flowers and plant Nemophilla, Pansys or Eschscholtzia and later Portulaca between the bushes; have a pergola or two covered with clematis, roses or Wisteria over your pathways.



Arrange a few formal beds close to the verandah and plant there bulbs and plants in season.

Grow creepers over your fences and in this connection *Mina lobata* is recommended; the attention of the writer was drawn to this plant last November—it appeared too beautiful to be an *Ipomea*, but nevertheless it is. It is listed as *Ipomea versicolor* in English catalogues and *Mina lobata* in Australian and American seed lists; I hope to get a stock this year—it is too beautiful to be left out of the garden.

Garden paths should be about 4 feet wide, the centre being very little, if any, higher than lawn level and the sides should be graded to facilitate the flow of water.

Paths may be made of ashes, stone, concrete or bricks; if concrete is used it is advisable to incorporate a little coal dust with the mixture and if ash paths are made, clean ashes should be mixed with "yellow mud" for binding purposes. Stone slabs may be used as crazy paving and if traffic is not too heavy, grass may be grown in the interestices between the stones. Bricks are often used, but they are liable to get slimy with age and become dangerous after rain.

The following is a representative collection of trees and shrubs available locally; this list may be of interest to those who propose to commence planting or replanting their garden.

### Ornamental Leaved Trees

<i>Acer palmatum</i> (Maple)	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> (Tree of Heaven)
<i>Fraxinus Henryi</i> (Ash)	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> (Plane)
<i>Populus alba</i> (White poplar)	<i>Populus Lastigata</i> (Lombardy Poplar)
<i>Populus Lasiocarpa</i> (Big leaved poplar)	<i>Populus Simoni</i> (Diamond leaved Poplar)
<i>Quercus</i> various species (Oak)	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i> (Chinese <del>Oak</del> <b>ASH</b> )
<i>Salix babylonica</i> (Weeping Willow)	<i>Gledistchia sinensis</i>
<i>Salix babylonica</i> var. <i>contorta</i> (dragon's claw Willow)	<i>Sapindus</i>
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> (Elm)	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	<i>Camphotheca acuminata</i>
<i>Hovenia dulcis</i> (Raisin tree)	<i>Diospyros lotus</i>
<i>Julans chinensis</i> (Walnut)	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>
<i>Celtis sinensis</i> (Hackberry)	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
<i>Dalbergia Nupeana</i>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (Maiden hair tree)	



### Flowering Trees

Aeculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)  
 Prunus glandulosa (Flowering Almond)  
 Prunus mume (Plum)  
 Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)  
 Cerasus pseudo-cerasus (Cherry)  
 Kolreuteria paniculata  
 Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip tree)

Magnolia conspicua  
 Robinia pseudo-acacia (Acacia)  
 Aleuites fordii (Wood oil tree)  
 Albizzia julibrissin (Mimosa)  
 Catalpa speciosa  
 Melia azedarach  
 Paulownia tomentosa  
 Sophora japonica

### Trees Producing Ornamental Berries or Fruit

Hovenia dulcis  
 Melia azedarach  
 Poncirus trifoliata  
 Sapium sebiferum  
 Crataegus Crus-galli

Ailanthus glandulosa  
 Euonymus europaeus  
 Ilex aquifolium  
 Pyracantha augustifolia  
 Viburnum opulus

### Conifers And Evergreen Trees

Ilex aquifolium  
 Trachycarpus excelsus  
 Abies brachyphylla  
 Cephalotaxus drupacea  
 Cunninghamia chinensis  
 Juniperus chinensis  
 Picea excelsa  
 Taxus baccata

Magnolia grandiflora  
 Pyracantha augustifolia  
 Cedrus atlantica  
 Cryptomeria japonica  
 Cupressus **E**unebris  
 Juniperus chinensis var. Kaizuka  
 Pinus Massoniana  
 Thuya orientalis

### Flowering Shrubs

Amelanchier vulgaris  
 Clerodendron Farzeii  
 Cydonia japonica  
 Daphne mezereum  
 Deutzia discolor  
 Deutzia gracillus  
 Deutzia scabra  
 Berberis Thunbergii  
 Buddleia variabilis  
 Callicarpa dischotoma  
 Cercis chinensis  
 Erythrina **a**ris-galli  
 Exochorda grandiflora  
 Forsythia viridissima  
 Gardenia jasminoides

Chionanthus virginica  
 Hibiscus mutabilis  
 Hibiscus syriacus  
 Hypericum patulum  
 Jasminum floridum  
 Jasminum nudiflorum  
 Kerria japonica  
 Lagerstroemia indica  
 Meratia praecox  
 Nandina domestica  
 Nerium odorum  
 Philadelphus coronarius (Syringa)  
 Spiraea cantoniensis, etc.  
 Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)  
 Caesalpinia japonica

W. J. KERR.



## INSECT PESTS

American Blight or Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*) is a most destructive pest of trees, for when allowed to become established it spreads over the branches with extreme rapidity and seriously injures the tree. An attack of the American blight is indicated by the presence of white woolly tufts on the older branches. Small colonies may be destroyed during the summer by brushing them over with a little spirits of wine or a rather strong solution of some approved insecticide, and the spread of the pest during the season of growth may be arrested by spraying the trees with a paraffin emulsion sufficiently reduced in strength not to injure the foliage. Infested trees should, when at rest, be washed with hot brine and be dressed with a paraffin emulsion, care being taken to well work the liquid into the crevices of the bark and other irregularities favourable to a lodgment of the pest.

Ants, if less destructive than many other insects that find their way into the garden, are sufficiently troublesome to justify their being included among the pests. Petroleum poured into their nests will quickly dislodge them, and they may be banished from plant houses by means of pieces of coarse sponge and sugar. The pieces of sponge are laid down in suitable places and a little sugar sprinkled over them; when the ants have crowded into them, dip the sponges into water as near the boiling point as possible.

Apple Sawfly (*Tenthredo testudinea*) deposits its eggs in the partly developed flower buds, and the grubs when hatched eat their way into the fruits, which they eventually render of but little value if they do not cause them to fall prematurely.

Asparagus Beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) is a destructive pest when present in large numbers. The female beetle deposits the eggs on the rising growth early in the season, and the caterpillars or larvæ do much injury by eating the points of the tender shoots. Some of the best means of checking the pest are syringing the plants with warm water, to which soft soap has been added at the rate of one pound to eight gallons, and then dusting the surface of the bed with soot; and dusting the growths with newly slaked lime when moist with dew.

Black Currant Gall Mite (*Phytoptus ribis*).—This pest may be kept under by picking off the infested buds during the winter months and burning them, and these buds can be readily seen by reason of their swollen appearance. If the bushes are badly infested cut them down to within a few inches of the ground and dress the surface with caustic lime. By the removal of individual buds, cutting the bushes down at intervals of two or three years, and liberal manuring, the pest can be held in check.



Bean Aphis, or Black Dolphin (*Aphis rumicis*), frequently destroys the crop of broad and long pod beans when allowed to multiply unchecked. The attack invariably commences at the top of the stems, and if the tops are cut off and burnt immediately the small colonies are seen, little further trouble will be occasioned by the attack. Dusting soot on the plants and syringing with soapsuds will be useful, but these applications should be supplementary to the removal of the tops.

Carrot Fly (*Psila rosa*) is of much interest, as illustrating the great value of preventive measures, for when the attack has commenced, little can be done to prevent serious damage to the crop. Happily the attack of the carrot fly can be prevented by adopting very simple remedies. It has a very strong objection to the odour of paraffin, and if a quart of this is well mixed with a barrowful of wood ashes and the ashes used as a surface dressing immediately after sowing, and a second application made when the plants are two or three inches high, but little damage will be done to the crop by the grubs of this fly. Ground that is much infested should have a liberal dressing of gas lime early in the winter and then afterwards be deeply dug or trenched, the surface soil in which the pupæ are hibernating being buried in the bottom of the trench.

Celery Fly (*Tephritis onopordinis*) affords another proof of the importance of prevention in dealing with insect pests. This fly, like the one immediately preceding it, has a dislike for paraffin, and spraying the plants at intervals with a weak paraffin wash will prevent the lodgment of the female insect upon the leaves, and the consequent deposit of the eggs under the epidermis. A mixture of newly slaked lime and soot, in equal proportions scattered over the leaves when damp, will also assist in preventing the flies settling upon the leaves.

Cockroaches and Beetles.—These offensive and injurious pests may be destroyed in considerable numbers by a mixture of honey and arsenic placed in small quantities on small pieces of crock in their haunts. Phosphorus paste may be used for destroying them, but it is important in the use of this preparation and arsenic mixture not to put them where household pets are likely to eat them.

Codlin Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) causes considerable damage annually to the apple crop, and is a difficult pest to contend with. Trees of which the fruit is damaged by the caterpillars or larvæ of this moth should have the bark of the trunk and main branches scraped during the winter, and then dressed with a soft soap and paraffin wash. It will also be advisable to spray the trees with Paris green soon after the flowers have fallen, a suitable strength being four ounces to forty gallons of water.

Crane Fly or Daddy Long Legs (*Tipula oleracea*) is well known by reason of the distinctive character of its large brownish grubs.



These frequently do much damage to lawns and grass land generally, and destroy many plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, and other closely allied vegetables. Heavy rolling is the best course of procedure where leaves are infested with the grubs, and in the kitchen garden large numbers may be caught by means of traps consisting of slices of potatoes fixed to a skewer and buried in the soil a few inches below the surface. When a cauliflower, broccoli or other plant of allied vegetables is seen to flag, after it has become established, the soil should be removed from about it, for the grub which has eaten through the stem and caused the flagging will be found just below the surface, and within an inch or so of the plant.

Diamond-Back Moth (*Cerostoma xylostella*).—The caterpillars frequently do much damage to the turnip and other cruciferous crops. The course to pursue in checking their ravages is to top-dress the land with superphosphate of lime to stimulate growth, and to dust the plants with soot on newly slaked lime when the leaves are moist with dew.

Ermine Moth (*Hyponometa padellus*).—One of the most troublesome of the pests with which cultivators of hardy fruits have to contend. The caterpillars which destroy the leaves of apple, hawthorn, plum and other fruit trees may be checked by spraying with a paraffin wash. Large numbers may be destroyed by cutting off the nests in which they congregate, and throwing them into a vessel containing brine or a paraffin mixture.

Gooseberry and Currant Sawfly (*Nematus ribesi*).—The caterpillars of this sawfly make their appearance on the leaves of gooseberry and currant bushes, and quickly destroy them if repressive measures are not adopted. Bushes known to be attacked should be examined in April, and leaves on which eggs have been deposited or have clusters of caterpillars should be removed and burnt. Dusting with soot or hellebore powder when the foliage is damp will destroy large numbers, but hellebore powder is a deadly poison, and must not be used for several weeks before it is intended to gather fruit. The caterpillars on attaining their full size bury themselves in the soil immediately below the surface, where they change into chrysalis, and the last brood remains in the ground during the winter. Consequently the latter may be destroyed by removing the surface soil during the winter to a depth of three inches, and burying it in a deep hole.

Lackey Moth (*Bombyx neustria*).—The caterpillars of this moth are very destructive to the foliage of fruit trees, and, like those of the Ermine moth, congregate in webs which they enlarge as increased space is required. These should be cut off and dropped into a vessel containing brine or some other mixture that will kill them. Spraying the trees with Paris green as soon as an attack is perceived will also be useful in checking the ravages of the caterpillars.



Magpie Moth (*Abraxus grossulariata*).—When the leaves fall they take up their quarters among them or in the leaves hanging upon the branches for the winter. Therefore by gathering up the leaves under the bushes and on the branches and burning them large numbers of the caterpillars may be destroyed.

Mealy Bug (*Coccus adonidum*) may be described as one of the most obnoxious and injurious pests that attack plants under glass. Individual colonies should be dislodged with a small brush that has been dipped in some suitable insecticide. Infested plants should be dipped or sprayed with some good preparation of as high a strength as can be used without injury to the foliage. Fir-tree oil, and lemon-tree oil are suitable preparations.

Onion Fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*).—As in the case of the carrot fly, it is necessary to resort to preventive measures. When the crop is liable to attack the soil should be kept well about the plants to prevent the deposit of the eggs on the base. Wood ashes or sand to which paraffin has been added at the rate of one quart to each bushel, scattered between the rows, will help to keep the female fly away. Sowing in autumn instead of spring is desirable on light land where the onion crop is especially liable to attack.

Pear-tree Oyster-Scale (*Aspidiotis ostreæformis*).—When this scale insect is allowed to extend without check it will cover the branches and spread over the fruits, and render it unfit for the table. It can be readily kept under by scraping and well washing the branches during the winter, using hot water and a little soft soap. Then apply a dressing of Gishurst Compound at the rate of four ounces to the gallon of water, or with a paraffin emulsion of suitable strength. The latter may be used of a greater strength on the old branches than for the young wood.

Plum Aphis (*Aphis pruni*) and the Hop Aphis (*Phorodon humuli*) are both injurious to plum trees, and should be kept under. Thorough washing with clear water will impose an effectual check, as will two or three sprayings with a wash of soft soap and quassia.

Slug Worm (*Selandria atra*).—The larvae of the pear sawfly do considerable damage to the leaves of cherry and pear trees by feeding upon the upper surface of the leaf, frequently consuming the soft portion. The best means of encompassing their destruction is to dust the foliage with quicklime three or four times at intervals of three days. Single applications, or applications at long intervals, are of but little use. Syringing with lime water to which a little soft soap has been added will be found useful, but the dustings are the most effectual.

Turnip Flea Beetle (*Haltica Nemorum*) is a destructive pest in dry seasons, frequently destroying the whole crop. Good cultivation



is an important factor in lessening the damage from the attacks of this pest, but it is not sufficient, and therefore the crop should, when in the seed leaf, be occasionally dusted with soot or lime early in the morning, when the leaves are wet with dew.

Turnip Fly (*Aphis rapæ*).—This may be described as a pest so troublesome in dry seasons as to justify prompt measures being taken to keep it in check. Sprinkling with a weak solution of tobacco juice and soft soap, or of a mixture of paraffin and water will be effectual. The former is prepared by mixing seven pounds of soft soap and a quarter of a pint of tobacco with twenty-five gallons of water, and the paraffin should be used at the rate of two wineglass-fuls to three gallons of water. Apply the preparations with a water can to which a fine rose has been affixed.

Winter Moth (*Cheimatobia brumata*).—The caterpillars of this moth are very voracious, and when present in large numbers quickly denude the trees of their foliage. The female moths are wingless, and crawl up the trunks of the trees, and to prevent their doing this, grease bands should be put round the trunks early in October, and a few feet from the ground. First put a band of grease-proof paper round the tree, and over this place a second band liberally smeared with cart grease of good quality and free from tar. Spraying the trees with Paris green at the rate of five ounces to one gallon of water is very destructive to the caterpillars. As Paris green is a deadly poison it must be handled with care.

Wireworm (*Elatér Lineatus*).—The grubs of the click beetle, popularly known as wireworms, when numerous, are very destructive to numerous crops. The best means of preventing their doing much damage in gardens is to trap them in pieces of potatoes, which should be buried a few inches below the surface. The traps must be examined at intervals of two or three days, and all that are caught should be dropped into strong brine.

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## RED SPIDER

In view of the prevalence of Red Spider in Shanghai Gardens, the following extracts from Leaflet No. 99—issued by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are reproduced by courtesy of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Leaflet No. 99.



## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

### The Red Spider

The mite commonly known as the Red Spider (*Tetranychus telarius* Linn) is a notorious pest of many glasshouse plants, and is liable to increase with extraordinary rapidity under greenhouse conditions; cucumbers, tomatoes, vines, French beans, peaches, carnations and other plants, are then seriously injured. In the open, great damage is often caused to hops, strawberries, and violets; fruit trees are less frequently attacked, though damage is occasionally caused to peach and apple, particularly to wall trees. As a rule, however, the Red Spider which injures apples and plums in the open is an entirely different species.

**Nature of Damage.**—The mites feed upon the undersides of the leaves, sucking the sap; in consequence the foliage loses its healthy green colour and becomes mottled with yellow. This damage is largely due to the attacks of the adult female mites during the period of egg laying, the young mites being less injurious. Secondary damage occurs when the mites spin webs of such a thickness over the foliage that the leaves practically cease to function.

The general effect of vast numbers of mites upon cucumber and tomato plants is a hardening and stunting of growth, accompanied by a withering and whitening of the older leaves, resulting, in very severe cases, in the death of the plant. The foliage of carnations loses its waxy bloom when attacked, and the flower sepals may be disfigured to such an extent that the flowers become unmarketable.

The attacks upon hops and strawberries are most serious in hot, dry summers. Under such conditions a large proportion of the foliage may be killed by the mites. Strawberry plants are sometimes killed entirely, and in other cases so crippled that proper root formation in autumn is prevented, and a "small-leaf" condition results in the following year.

**Description and Life History.**—The Red Spider is an extremely small creature, the adult female measuring only about 1/15th of an inch in length, while the male is little more than half that size. In October, the females, after fertilization, assume a brilliant brick-red colour, leave the plants upon which they have developed, and seek out crannies in which to spend the winter. These situations include split plant canes, doorlocks, nail holes, and pieces of hollow straw lying on the ground. The mites like particularly to shelter behind hooks supporting the hot-water pipes and behind ventilator fittings upon the outside of the houses, the ridge capping of which is also a favoured spot. They may also wander considerable distances from the houses, and creep on to the foliage of weeds.



In their red winter form the mites are gregarious, often gathering in vast numbers in one place, where they spin a common web in which they constantly move about. They do not feed during the winter, but become inactive only at temperatures far below freezing point—and even then sunlight will induce them to leave their places of concealment and move actively over the woodwork of the glasshouse.

If plants are grown in heat during the winter, breeding at a slow rate may continue upon certain plants, but most of the red mites lead a comparatively inactive life in spite of the warm conditions.

The general attack in cucumber houses usually begins at the end of March, and in tomato houses about the end of April. There are many successive summer generations, the countless individuals of which feed and lay eggs upon the undersides of the foliage. The adult females of these generations are at first either yellowish or greenish in ground colour, with symmetrical black markings, but later they become almost entirely black.

The eggs are exceedingly small, and hatch in from three to nine days, according to the temperature, the larvae which emerge having but three pairs of legs. Later these larvæ moult and then have four pairs of legs like the adults, but two further moults in the case of the females, and one in the case of the males, take place before maturity is reached. The average duration of the life history in hot weather is about 11-12 days.

In August, during hot weather, there is a partial migration from cucumber and sometimes from tomato houses, millions of mites escaping from the ventilators and collecting in masses outside, whence they may be carried by the wind for a considerable distance.

In the open, the mites hibernate in the soil, in crevices or cracks in hop poles, or amongst any little that may be available.

### Methods Of Control

1.—Greenhouse Plants.—Winter Treatment.—Badly infested houses should be thoroughly cleansed during the winter, to destroy the overwintering females. Low cucumber houses may be fumigated by broadcasting a liberal supply of powdered naphthalene over the whole soil surface at the end of the season shortly before the plants are removed and when they are no longer of any value. The fumigation should be continued for four days, a second application of naphthalene being made if the fumes from the first become weak. For large-span houses, naphthalene may be volatilized from special lamps.

As an alternative, shortly before the removal of cucumber and tomato plants from glasshouses at the end of the growing season, the plants, glass, and woodwork of infested houses should be thoroughly



sprayed with cresylic acid or a mixture of the latter with soft soap. If possible, the houses should be sprayed outside as well as inside. A second application should be made from 14 days to three weeks before replanting, a period which allows the injurious cresylic acid fumes to disappear. The ventilators should be kept open while spraying is being done, and then closed for four days, as much heat as possible being put on during this period. When used alone, pale straw cresylic acid of 98 per cent. purity should be applied, at a strength of not less than one part in 40 parts of water. The mixture with soap is made by heating one gallon of cresylic acid with 8-lb. household potash soft soap until all the soap is dissolved. This can be stored in drums, and is used at a strength of not less than one part in 40 parts of water.

To trap the overwintering mites in badly infested houses at the end of September, dry straw may be strewn between the plants in tomato houses, and strips of corrugated cardboard placed on the hot water pipes over the supporting hooks. The straw should be carefully collected and burnt with the plants when the latter are removed, and the cardboard collected at intervals of one week until the middle of November and burnt. It is advisable to raise the ridge-capping of infested cucumber and tomato houses, so that about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch space is left between it and the ridge-board.

The use of canes to support plants is always to be avoided, as the mites are exceedingly difficult to kill when lodged inside them.

The mite is usually introduced into the propagating houses upon staging which, when not in use, has been stacked amongst weeds outside. It is therefore very important to keep all staging in a dry shed whenever it is not in use for growing purposes.

**Treatment of living plants.**—Fumigation with naphthalene is extensively used in cucumber houses during the growing season. A minimum quantity of 3-lb. of naphthalene to every 100 ft. run of border (6-lb. to 100 ft. house) is broadcast over the borders and paths in the evening, shortly after the borders have been well watered and the plants thoroughly damped overhead. The next morning the ventilators are opened for a short time to allow of overhead watering without undue inconvenience to the operator, and closed immediately after damping over, until the evening, when another similar overhead damping may be called for. If a suitable temperature (a minimum of 74° F.) is kept up, especially during the night, the odour of naphthalene should be hardly perceptible 36 hours after the fumigation was begun.

As the fruit of the cucumber readily absorbs the odour, it should either be cut shortly before fumigation or, if cut subsequent to fumigation, should be well aired before being sent to market.



Naphthalene is not a suitable fumigant for tomatoes and carnations grown on a large scale, because of the difficulties encountered in keeping up the necessary conditions of temperature and humidity over a comparatively long time, without running serious risk of injury to the plants. Some success, however, has attended the use of naphthalene in vineries, where the naphthalene is melted in a bucket and painted upon the hot pipes with a brush: it is essential, however, to keep a moist atmosphere in the houses to prevent scorching of the foliage.

Mechanical contrivances for volatilizing naphthalene by heat should be used with great caution in connexion with growing plants, as severe damage has resulted from overheating and from unsuitable conditions prevailing at the time of fumigation.

**Sulphur.**—The vapour of sulphur is poisonous to Red Spider, but the difficulty of vapourizing the sulphur without combustion has prevented the extensive use of this fumigant. Grape-vines, however, are fumigated with sulphur vapour against mildew, when a good kill of the mite is also obtained, but constant attention throughout the fumigation is necessary in order that any sulphur which catches fire may be immediately extinguished.

**Petroleum Emulsion.**—While emulsions of ordinary burning paraffin have little, if any, action upon the Red Spider mite, considerable success has attended the spraying of infected cucumber and tomato plants with emulsions of heavier and more refined petroleum. Such emulsions are difficult to make and must be obtained ready made. They are all of a proprietary character, and the Ministry is precluded from advising any particular brand. The maker's directions as to dilution should always be strictly followed.

It is advisable to repeat the spraying with petroleum emulsion from 7 to 14 days after the first application, but tomato plants should not be sprayed subsequently more often than once in three weeks; certain diseases, such as dropsy and Botrytis rot are aggravated by repeated sprayings, especially if watering is not carefully regulated. In this connexion, it should be noted that plants require less water than usual after being sprayed with petroleum emulsions. Washes of this kind should never be used on carnations or peaches.

**Liver of Sulphur.**—This is especially suitable for use on carnations as it has little effect upon the waxy bloom of the leaves. The following is a satisfactory formula for making the wash:—

Liver of sulphur . . . . .	5-oz.
Soft soap . . . . .	½ lb.
Soft water . . . . .	10 gallons



This wash is also suitable for controlling the pest on peaches, but only 3-oz. of liver of sulphur should be used to 10 gallons of water. Care should be taken to spray peaches in the evening or during dull weather. On this crop, dusting with green sulphur, when the foliage is moist, has proved a successful remedy and has the additional advantage of keeping down mildew. The presence of red spider on peaches during the growing season is generally a sign of faulty cultivation. The trees should be syringed twice daily with clear water: where this is done it is unusual to find any damage by the mite.

In a heavily infested garden, it would probably be worth while to dress the soil in winter with crude naphthalene, at the rate of 2-3 cwt. per acre. This kills large numbers of the overwintering mites, and materially reduces the chance of a severe infestation the following year.

2.—Strawberries.—Spraying is difficult to carry out thoroughly on this crop, and the most suitable method to adopt is dusting with finely-divided sulphur, as used against mildew. This can be applied either with a hand-dusting machine or by shaking a muslin bag, filled with the dust, over the plants. The former method is preferable as it gives a better chance of reaching the undersides of the leaves.

If it is desired to try wet spraying, the most suitable wash would probably be a petroleum emulsion.

3.—Violets.—The proprietary petroleum emulsions mentioned previously are also said to have been found very satisfactory for use against Red Spider upon violets.

### References

If fuller information on the habits and control of this pest in glasshouses is desired, the following papers should be consulted:—

1.—E. R. Speyer. The Red Spider Mite. *Jl. Pomology and Horticultural Science*, VII, 1928, p. 161.

2.—Idem. *Jl. M. of A.* XXXVI, 1929, p. 58.

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### USEFUL GARDEN RECIPES

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.—Copper carbonate, 1 oz.; ammonia solution, enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, when it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. It may be used for the same purposes as the Bordeaux mixture.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting



it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water; then mix the two, and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is ready for immediate use. Apply for moulds, mildews, and all fungoid diseases.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM RUST.**—To prevent this disease spray the plants occasionally during the spring and summer with a solution of sulphide of potassium of the strength represented by half an ounce to the gallon of water.

**CLUB ROOT** is a disease caused by the fungus known as *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, and there is scarcely any remedy for the disease. To prevent its appearance give the land to be planted with cabbage, turnip, or similar crops, a good dressing of gas lime—about two tons per acre. Let the land be thoroughly aerated during winter. Where gas lime is not readily obtainable use crushed or slaked lime in rather larger proportions.

**COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.**—Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, and when this has been done it will be ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used as a winter dressing before the buds break. For fruit trees use 25 gallons of water. It is useful for all kinds of fungoid diseases.

**FLOWER GUM**, so useful for dropping into the centre of cut flowers that, like the pelargoniums, quickly shed their petals, is made by dissolving white shellac in spirits of wine or methylated spirits. Pound the shellac quite fine and put in a stone jar and mix with it the spirit and well shake the two up. Place near the fire and shake the jar at intervals until the shellac is dissolved. Use a camel's-hair brush and keep it in the liquid to prevent it becoming hard and useless.

**GUM AND GLUE.**—Gum for the herbarium is made by taking gum arabic, two parts, mixing with it one part of brown sugar; or a mixture of gum arabic and gum tragacanth may be employed. Glue that is not affected by damp is made by soaking four parts of glue in sixteen parts of water, adding three quarts of gum arabic and nine parts of sugar candy. Ordinary liquid glue may be prepared by putting two pounds pale glue of finest quality into about one quart of water. After it has cooled down, add seven ounces of commercial nitric acid.

**GRAFTING CLAY** is made with tough clay, adding to it about one-fifth its bulk of horse droppings or short straw, this being well mixed with the clay. Knead well together, damping the whole to make the clay work well. Any excess of moisture will pass off. If



the mixing is done some time before the clay is ready for use, it should be placed in an airy shed out of the reach of frost.

**GRAFTING WAX** is a useful preparation to heal tree wounds or to take the place of grafting clay. The principal ingredients are beeswax, resin, black or Burgundy pitch, and suet, to which are added turpentine, flowers of sulphur, and ochre. This preparation is melted over a fire, and with practice comes expertness in judging the proper quantities to use. A mixture now much used in the best nurseries is prepared as follows: First melt together resin, 2 lb. 12 oz.; Burgundy pitch, 1 lb. 11 oz.; then melt 9 oz. of suet. Pour the melted suet into the mixture of resin and Burgundy pitch, stirring it well, adding also 18 oz. of red ochre, in small quantities. Apply the preparation in a tepid condition, and not too solid. A spirit lamp or something of this kind will bring it into this condition. Apply with a brush or a stick with a rag at the end.

**HELLEBORE.**—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed; for caterpillars and insects which chew. This is destructive to the caterpillars of the gooseberry saw-fly, but in consequence of its being poisonous it should only be used during the early stages of growth.

**LIQUID MANURE** is an important aid in high-class culture of plants, fruits, and flowers, but the cultivator must be careful not to use it of too high a degree of strength. A useful stimulant is prepared with guano, soot, and water. Put twelve gallons of water into an old cask or tub, and in this one pound of guano and half a peck of soot. Well stir the water when the guano and soot are first put into it, and again the next day, allowing the mixture to stand until it becomes quite clear, when it is ready for use. If a rather strong stimulant is required, the liquid is used as it is taken from the tub, but if a moderate strength only is desired, add water to it to the proportion of one gallon to every two gallons of the liquid. A liquid made from animal manures is very effective. In dealing with cow manures, sheep, or horse droppings, to prevent sediment on the soil, put the manure in a coarse bag. About half a bushel of manure should be placed into twenty gallons of water, or a bushel into forty gallons. The bag containing the manure should be placed in the butt, and water poured upon it. When the supply formed by the water first poured in has been used, fill the vessel again with water, and well stir the bag two or three times at somewhat long intervals. Sulphate of ammonia is excellent, but requires careful using, and only when the pots are full of roots. One tablespoonful in four gallons of water will be sufficient.

**LONDON PURPLE.**—London purple, 1 pound; water, 250 gallons. A compound of arsenic of the same proportion as Paris green, but cheaper; it is more caustic, and should be applied with



the lime or the Bordeaux mixture. For the destruction of caterpillars and insects which chew. A little glue or flour paste may be added to cause it to adhere better.

**MILDEW, TO DESTROY.**—So many of the occupants of the garden are liable to injury from the disease popularly known as mildew, that it is a matter of primary importance for the cultivators to be acquainted with an efficient and inexpensive remedy. Dusting the foliage with flowers of sulphur immediately there are indications of mildew is a very good remedy, but spraying with a solution of potassium sulphide is more effectual, and therefore preferable. The solution should consist of half an ounce of potassium sulphide dissolved in a gallon of water; the potassium sulphide readily dissolves in hot water, which should be allowed to cool before the solution is used for spraying. This is one of the best of the fungicides for use, as it is efficient, and does not produce the whitewash effect characteristic of Bordeaux mixture.

**MOSS AND LICHEN ON FRUIT TREES** is generally indicative of poor soil and lack of good cultivation. Scrape the trunks clothed with these growths, but do not injure the bark. Thoroughly cultivate the land and see that it is well drained, enriching it with suitable manure. A good spraying with Bouillie Bordelaise when the trees are dormant will destroy moss and lichen as well as numerous other pests attacking fruit trees, but spraying with the caustic soda solution recommended as a winter dressing for fruit trees is considered preferable.

**PARAFFIN or KEROSENE EMULSION.**—Hard soap, 8 ounces; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for five or ten minutes. Dilute ten to fifteen times before applying. For insects which suck plant sap, as aphids; also cabbage caterpillars, and all insects which have soft bodies, it is one of the most valuable insecticides when carefully used.

**PARIS GREEN.**—Paris green (a compound of arsenic), 1 pound; water, 250 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon fruit trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all its caustic properties. To be used for the destruction of caterpillars and insects which chew, as, for instance, "wood lice." Paris green is preferable to London purple, and it should be purchased in the form of paste, as it is less dangerous in use than the powder. It is a deadly poison and should therefore be kept under lock and key and carefully handled.

**QUASSIA SOLUTION** is an excellent remedy for greenfly and many other insects attacking plants, especially those grown under



glass. Soak half a pound of quassia chips in two gallons of cold water for a few hours, then bring the whole to the boil, and allow it to boil for about ten minutes; strain off the liquid, and while still hot add to it half a pound of soft soap, stirring this in thoroughly. After syringing affected plants with this mixture, allow a quarter of an hour to elapse, and then syringe them with clear tepid water.

**SHADINGS FOR PLANT HOUSES.**—Movable blinds are preferable to washes for shading plant houses, but where blinds cannot be procured other means must be adopted. An excellent light wash is prepared with newly slaked lime, whitening, and skin milk. The whitening and lime are mixed together in equal proportions, and enough milk is, as in the case of the green mixture, added to make it of the consistency of paint.

**WEEDS ON WALKS** may be destroyed by a good "weed killer," which is now readily obtainable, but it is important to handle it carefully and keep under lock and key. The old custom of dressing with agricultural salt has much to recommend it. The application must be made on a fine dry day, as the salt is then more destructive, and not likely to be washed to the sides of the walk. The middle of May is a good time to give the application, and one dressing will usually suffice, but if necessary, give a second towards the end of the summer. In the case of walks with live edgings, the salt must not be spread within seven or eight inches of the edge, and it should be distributed over the surface in sufficient quantity to form a thin layer.

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### LOUDON'S RULES FOR GARDENERS

Perform every operation in the proper season and in the best manner.

Complete every operation consecutively; never, if possible, perform one operation in such a manner as to render another operation necessary. When called off from one job, leave your tools and work in an orderly manner.

In leaving off work, make a temporary finish, clean your tools and carry them to the tool house.

Never do that in the garden which can be done equally well in the reserve garden.

Never pass a weed without pulling it up if time permits.

In gathering flowers take away the dead as well as the good ones.

Let no plant ripen seeds unless they are required for some purpose and remove all parts which are in a state of decay.



## TO REMOVE WEEDS FROM PATHWAYS

### Salt.

Boil one pound of salt in a gallon of water and apply hot.

### Lime and Sulphur.

Boil 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of Sulphur in 10 gallons of water; allow to settle and use clear liquid.

### Oil of Vitriol.

Add one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and apply the evening after a hot day.

### Arsenite of Soda.

Boil 1 pound of powdered arsenic in 3 gallons of water, keep stirring while boiling. Add 7 gallons of cold water and 2 pounds of crushed soda—boil again and apply in dry weather.

### Carbolic Acid.

Add one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and apply. All mixtures should be used with great care.

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## OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUBSOIL WATER LEVELS MADE DURING THE DRY SEASON. OCTOBER, 1913

Included as Appendix 2 in the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to investigate fruit grown in 1913. The Sub-Committee being Philip Peebles, Esq., Dr. E. L. Marsh and J. H. Teesdale, Esq.

	Ground Level	Water Level	Bottom of pit.
North Szechuen Road. Opposite Swimming Bath	12.56	3.46	3.06
Baikal Road. At junction of Whashing Road .. .. .	12.04	5.95	4.93
Bubbling Well Road. At St. George's Hotel.. ..	15.92	5.58	5.08
Siccawei Road. Near Hungjao Road .. ..	12.17	7.11	5.01

Levels are above Conservancy zero. Minimum low water Level.  
Pits open for about 18 hours.

High Water Mark. Ordinary Spring Tides 11.36.



## WATER LEVELS, 1935

By courtesy of Messrs. H. E. Denny and W. O. Barrington.

Holes open for 24 hours	Depth from road level to to bottom of hole	Depth from road level to surface of water
Changping Road West of Kiaochow Road	8 feet	3 feet
Wei-hai-wei Road near Chungking Road	6 feet	3 feet 3 inches

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## SALES SECTION

A section will be set apart at Flower Shows for the sale of presented plants, etc., and members are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of any plants which they are willing to present to the Society for sale in this section.

The Hon. Secretary will arrange for the collection of plants if members so desire and all proceeds from sales will be credited to the Horticultural Society.

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## THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY

In the Rose Analysis for 1934, published in the 1935 Rose Annual, the leading positions for roses for general garden cultivation is shown as undernoted.

For the purpose of this analysis, voting papers were sent to 14 Nursery men and 14 Amateurs residing in different parts of the country.

1	Shot Silk .. .. .	28 votes
2	Etoile de Hollande .. .. .	27 "
2	Mrs. S. McGredy .. .. .	27 "
4	Betty Uprichard .. .. .	26 "
4	Emma Wright .. .. .	26 "
6	Mme. Butterfly . . . . .	25 "
6	Mrs. A. R. Barraclough .. .. .	25 "
8	Lady Forteviot . . . . .	24 "
8	Mrs. Henry Bowles .. .. .	24 "
10	Golden Dawn .. .. .	23 "
10	Mrs. G. A. van Rossen .. .. .	23 "



## PLANT EXCHANGE

Members of the Society who are desirous of exchanging plants are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of their requirements in writing on or before the undernoted dates:—

March 10

June 15

September 15

December 15

Lists will be prepared on the above dates and these will be circulated to members who may then make their own arrangements for the exchange of stock.



59th

SPRING

FLOWER SHOW



# 59th SPRING FLOWER SHOW

May 18 and 19, 1935.

## Members' Competitions.

### Class 1.—Group of 6 Flowering Plants.

For the best group of six plants in flower in not less than three distinct kinds.

1st Prize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$8.00
2nd	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
3rd	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00

### Class 2.—Group of Specimen Plants.

For the most artistically arranged group of flowering and foliage Plants in variety. The group to include not less than 20 plants.

1st Prize—The “Sir Peter Grain” Perpetual Challenge Trophy and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

Regulation governing the “Sir Peter Grain” Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

Exhibitors winning the “Sir Peter Grain” Perpetual Challenge Trophy are required to sign a receipt at the time of receiving the trophy and give an undertaking to return the trophy to the Hon. Secretary of the Society not later than 10 days previous to the advertised date of the next Flower Show subsequent to that at which he was awarded the trophy.

On the return of the trophy to the Hon. Secretary the successful exhibitor will receive a small Silver Replica of same, suitably inscribed.

### Class 3.—Cut Flower Section. Sweet Peas—6 Vases.

For the best 6 bunches of Sweet Peas in distinct varieties representing 6 different colour schemes, each bunch to contain not less than 12 and not more than 20 sprays. The National Sweet Pea Society's Medal will be awarded to the most successful Competitor in this Class.

**NOTE:**—No Medal will be awarded to this Class unless there are at least 6 Exhibits.

1st Prize—National Sweet Pea Society's Medal and \$8.00

2nd „ —\$5.00

3rd „ —\$3.00



#### **Class 4.—Sweet Peas—4 Vases.**

For the best 4 vases of Sweet Peas, one variety in each vase, each vase to contain 12 to 20 sprays. Only 4 vases may be submitted.

- 1st Prize—\$5.00
- 2nd „ —\$3.00
- 3rd „ —\$2.00

#### **Class 5.—Sweet Peas.**

For the most artistic floral arrangement of Sweet Peas, their own foliage only to be used.

The flowers may be arranged in any artistic manner. Novelty of arrangement combined with artistic effect will be given consideration on awarding the prize.

- 1st Prize—\$5.00
- 2nd „ —\$3.00
- 3rd „ —\$2.00

#### **Class 6.—Roses—12 Blooms.**

For the best collection of 12 blooms in vases in 6 varieties. Not more than one bloom to be shown in each vase.

- 1st Prize—The National Rose Society's Medal and \$8.00
- 2nd „ —5.00
- 3rd „ —\$3.00

*NOTE:*—In this Class no medal will be awarded unless there are at least 6 Exhibits.

#### **Class 7.—Basket of Cut Roses.**

One Basket or Bowl of cut Roses not more than 12 blooms in each receptacle; Rose foliage only to be used.

Baskets, if used, to be without handles and not to exceed 14 inches inside diameter or be more than 9 inches deep.

- 1st Prize—\$5.00
- 2nd „ —\$3.00
- 3rd „ —\$2.00

#### **Class 8.—6 Sprays of Roses.**

For the best 6 Sprays of single or semi-double Roses.

- 1st Prize—\$5.00
- 2nd „ —\$3.00
- 3rd „ —\$2.00



**Class 9.—Pansies.—30 Blooms.**

For the best 30 blooms in not less than 6 varieties. Violas may be included.

1st Prize—	\$5.00
2nd „ —	\$3.00
3rd „ —	\$2.00

**Class 10.—Stocks.—6 Spikes.**

For the best 6 spikes of Stocks, arranged in a Bowl.

1st Prize—	\$5.00
2nd „ —	\$3.00
3rd „ —	\$2.00

**Class 11.—Hardy Annuals or Perennials.**

For the best collection of not more than 8 vases in not less than 4 varieties, of hardy Annuals or Perennials.

1st Prize—	\$5.00
2nd „ —	\$3.00
3rd „ —	\$2.00

**CACTUS SECTION**

**Class 12.**

For the most artistically arranged collection of not less than 15 varieties of Cactus.

1st Prize—	Society's Silver Medal and \$10.00
2nd „ —	\$8.00
3rd „ —	\$5.00

**Class 13.—Phyllocactus.**

1st Prize—	\$2.00
2nd „ —	\$1.00
3rd „ —	\$0.50

**Class 14.—Cereus.**

1st Prize—	\$2.00
2nd „ —	\$1.00
3rd „ —	\$0.50

**Class 15.—Epiphyllum.**

1st Prize—	\$2.00
2nd „ —	\$1.00
3rd „ —	\$0.50



**Class 16.—Opuntia.**

1st Prize—\$2.00  
2nd „ —\$1.00  
3rd „ —\$0.50

**Class 17.—Any other variety.**

1st Prize—\$2.00  
2nd „ —\$1.00  
3rd „ —\$0.50

**CHILDREN'S COMPETITION—OPEN**

**Class 18.—Vases. (Open to children under eight years of age)**

1st Prize—\$3.00  
2nd „ —\$2.00  
3rd „ —\$1.00

**Class 19.—Vases. (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)**

1st Prize—\$3.00  
2nd „ —\$2.00  
3rd „ —\$1.00

**Class 20.—Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children under eight years of age)**

1st Prize—\$3.00  
2nd „ —\$2.00  
3rd „ —\$1.00

**Class 21.—Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)**

1st Prize—\$3.00  
2nd „ —\$2.00  
3rd „ —\$1.00

**NOTE:**—Competitors in the children's competitions are required to arrange their flowers and foliage without assistance from adults.



## OPEN CLASS SPRING FLOWER SHOW

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### Decorated Dinner Tables.

Professional Gardeners and Native Servants excluded.

This is an open competition. Those wishing to compete should notify the Hon. Secretary in good time so that arrangements may be made and Tables (of which there is only a limited number) reserved.

**Condition.**—The Table considered the best shall be voted for by the Public attending the Exhibition.

Voting Papers for this purpose will be attached to the entrance tickets which will be sold at the door.

Any floral aids such as wire, lead, moss, etc., can be used but as far as possible they should be hidden.

Table centres, mats, silks, etc., may be used and appointments such as candlesticks, menu holders, etc., are allowed. There are no restrictions as to kind or form of flower holders for vases.

It is immaterial whether the flowers are grown by the Exhibitor or purchased; the tables will be supplied by the Society all the same size, and measure 6 ft. x 4 ft.

Each Exhibitor must bring her own tablecloth, vases, etc., and whatever appointments she wishes to use. **Special attention is drawn to the new rule**, that the tables must be arranged and the competitors have left the Hall by 10.30 a.m.

*Note.*—As this competition is open to the Public criticism, it is hoped that Visitors will use their judgment according to the merits of each individual Table.

### Points to be remembered when voting

Simplicity and artistic arrangement of the flowers.

Harmony of colours.

1st Prize—\$10.00 and the Society's Small Silver Medal

2nd „ —\$ 5.00

3rd „ —\$ 3.00



## MEMBERS' COMPETITION.

### PLANTS IN POTS

In the following classes the prizes are:

1st prize \$2.00, 2nd prize \$1.00, 3rd prize \$0.50.

Where not otherwise specified only one plant may be entered for each class. Pots except in Class 27 must not exceed 10 ins. diameter.

#### CLASS

- |    |                   |                                |                 |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1  | Antirrhinum       | White shades                   | 白色龍口花           |
| 2  | "                 | Yellow                         | 黃色              |
| 3  | "                 | Pink                           | 粉紅色             |
| 4  | "                 | Red                            | 紅色              |
| 5  | Amaryllis (Large) |                                | 大百子蓮            |
| 6  | Amaryllis (Small) |                                | 小百子蓮            |
| 7  | Abutilon          |                                | 落花燈             |
| 8  | Begonia           | Tuberous, single, light shades | 單代塊根海棠又名必過年淺色種  |
| 9  | Begonia           | Dark shades                    | 深色種             |
| 10 | Begonia           | Tuberous, double, any colour   | 雙代塊根海棠又名必過年無論何種 |
| 11 | Begonia           | Coccinea                       | 豬耳必過年           |
| 12 | "                 | Sempervirens                   | 鐵梗海棠又名必過年       |
| 13 | "                 | Lloydi                         |                 |
| 14 | Clematis          |                                | 鐵秀蓮             |
| 15 | Calceolaria       |                                | 荷色花             |
| 16 | Chrysanthemum     | Annual                         | 四季菊             |
| 17 | Carnations,       | Red                            | 康內生(又名九菜洛陽)紅色   |
| 18 | "                 | Pink                           | 淡紅色             |
| 19 | "                 | Yellow                         | 黃色              |
| 20 | "                 | Cream                          | 淡芙蓉色            |
| 21 | "                 | Striped                        | 有花紋辨            |
| 22 | Dahlias           |                                | 大莉花             |
| 23 | Euphorbia         |                                | 虎刺              |
| 24 | Fuchsia,          | Single, Red and Purple         |                 |
| 25 | Fuchsia,          | Red and White                  | 紅色與白色           |
| 26 | "                 | Long Flowered                  | 長此孕種            |



# CLASS

- 27 Foxglove 大底中
- 28 Gloxinia 落雪年
- 29 Geraniums, Climbing, any colour  
爬藤述蘭紅無論何色
- 30 Geraniums, Scented 香草
- 31 Geraniums, Double, Red 高脚雙代述蘭紅紅色
- 32 „ White 白色
- 33 „ Pink 粉紅色
- 34 „ Salmon 猪色
- 35 „ and other colour 無論何色
- 36 „ Single, White 高種單代述蘭紅白色
- 37 „ Pink 粉紅色
- 38 „ Red 紅色
- 39 „ any other colour 無論何色
- 40 Heliotrope, Dark coloured variety 雙代洋海棠深色種
- 41 Heliotrope, Light coloured variety 淺色種
- 42 One Hardy Flowering Shrub 一棵木本開花花樹
- 43 One Hardy Flowering Climber 一棵木本開花爬花樹
- 44 Ipomae 山芋花
- 45 Impatiens 新種逢仙花
- 46 Jasmine 茉莉花
- 47 Lobelia, White 綠白蓮白色
- 48 „ Blue 藍色
- 49 Lilium Longiflorum 卷丹又白百合
- 50 Lilium Brownii 黃百合
- 51 Marguerite 蓬好花
- 52 Mimulus 龍首花
- 53 Nasturtiums, Climbing, Dark variety  
高種爬藤旱荷深色種
- 54 Nasturtiums, Light variety 淺色種
- 55 Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Dark variety  
矮種爬藤旱荷深色種
- 56 Nasturtiums, Light variety 淺色種
- 57 Orchids, 4 in variety 蘭花一四種裸
- 58 Pelargoniums, Red 矮箕毛葉述蘭紅紫紅色
- 59 „ Purple 紫色



## CLASS

- |    |  |                  |         |
|----|--|------------------|---------|
| 60 | Pelargoniums                                     | White            | 白 色     |
| 61 | "  | Pink             | 粉 紅 色   |
| 62 | Poppy  | 鶯 粟 花            |         |
| 63 | Phlox Drummondii                                 | 佛 綠 絲            |         |
| 64 | Pansy  | 蝴 蝶 花            |         |
| 65 | Ranunculus                                       | 芹 菜 色            |         |
| 66 | Rose, Bush, Crimson                              | 矮 箕 薔 薇          | 大 紅 色   |
| 67 | Rose, Bush, Red                                  | 紅 色              |         |
| 68 | " "  | White            | 白 色     |
| 69 | " "  | Pink             | 粉 紅 色   |
| 70 | " "  | Any other colour | 無 論 何 色 |
| 71 | Rose Climbing or pillar (light)                  | 淺 色 爬 藤          | 薔 薇     |
| 72 | Rose Climbing or pillar (dark)                   | 深 色 爬 藤          | 薔 薇     |
| 73 | Spiraea  | 鉢 蘿              |         |
| 74 | Sweet William                                    | 石 竹 洛 陽          |         |
| 75 | Syringa  | 楊 梅 花            |         |
| 76 | Sweet Peas, any variety growing in pots or tubs. |                  |         |

小 寒 花 無 論 種 在 盆 內 或 桶 內 者

- |    |         |       |
|----|---------|-------|
| 77 | Tobacco | 烟 葉 花 |
| 78 | Verbena | 佛 平 南 |

## FERNS

- |    |                         |                     |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 79 | Adiantum cuneatum       | 圓 葉 軟 梗 美 人 粉       |
| 80 | " Capillus Veneris      | 宜 昌 鐵 梗 美 人 粉       |
| 81 | " caudatum              | 爬 藤 美 人 粉           |
| 82 | " gracillimum           | 細 種 美 人 粉           |
| 83 | " Farleyense            | 林 眼 葉 美 人 粉         |
| 84 | " macrophyllum          | 大 種 鐵 梗 林 眼 葉 美 人 粉 |
| 85 | " Pacottii              | 雙 台 圓 葉 山 草         |
| 86 | Nephrolepis Boston Fern | 半 雙 台 野 鷄 毛 山 草     |
| 87 | Nephrolepis Todeoides   | 雙 台 野 鷄 毛 山 草       |
| 88 | Pteris                  | 鳳 尾 草               |
| 89 | Platycerium alcicorne   | 鹿 角 山 草             |

Moose horn fern  
Elk horn fern



# CLASS

90 Specimen Fern on Rockwork Stump or otherwise

山草種在砂石上者或其他各種

91 Tree Fern 鐵粒紛

92 Group of six Ferns

1st Prize—\$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

## FOLIAGE PLANTS

93 Asparagus Nanus 粗種蘿筍山草

94 „ Sprengeri 硬梗蘆筍山草

95 „ other forms 他種蘆筍山草

96 Aralia

97 Abutilon Thompsoni 落花燈

98 Authurium crystallinum 象耳草

99 Begonia Rex 豬耳海棠又名豬耳必過年

100 Croton 五彩克蘿墩

101 Cyperus Alternifolius 水棕竹

102 Decorative Grasses 青草

103 Draceana 紅竹

104 Ficus elastica, Rubber Plant 橡皮樹

105 Hardy Foliage Shrub 木本紫花樹

106 „ Pine 木本松

107 Palm Caryota mitis 林眼棕

108 „ Phoenix humilis 鳳尾棕

109 „ „ canariensis 鳳凰棕

110 „ „ Roebelini 小棕鳳凰棕

111 „ Kentia Fosteriana 細葉鳳凰棕

112 „ Cocos weddelliana 菜形棕

113 „ Rhaps fabelliforms (Japanese) 東洋竹細種

114 „ Rhaps humilis (Chinese) 本地棕竹

115 „ Lantana Borbonica (Cantonese) 廣東名毛四

116 Selaginella Kraussiana 小種青苔

117 „ other kinds 他種毛四

118 Smilax 四密來克四

119 Sancheza nobilis



## VEGETABLES

(For Spring and Autumn Exhibitions)

*Note:*—Instances have been known of gardeners supplementing their Employers' Exhibits with bought market produce.

To counteract this pernicious practice the Exhibition Rule given on Page 13 has been introduced. No exhibit will be accepted unless accompanied by a card of declaration.

The cards may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Kerr (Telephone 13469), Administration Building.

It has come to the knowledge of the Judges that certain gardeners are in the habit of putting up 3 Exhibits of the same Vegetable, thus attempting to gain 1st, 2nd and 3rd Prizes, which is not fair to other Exhibitors. Members therefore are particularly requested to take special note of the regulation that only one exhibit is to be shown in each or any class, any infringement of which regulation will result in disqualification.

### Class A.

For the best Collection of Vegetables in not less than 6 varieties (to be shown on a sloping wooden stand):

1st Prize—\$10.00

2nd „ —\$ 8.00

3rd „ —\$ 5.00

*Note:*—In the following Classes unless there are 2 individual Exhibits, no Prizes will be given.

The number of Vegetables in each Class specified hereunder must be adhered to as exhibits not in accordance with this schedule will be disqualified. No Vegetables, herbs excepted, may be shown in pots.

To prevent any misunderstanding, Members are requested to impress upon their gardeners the above regulation.

Prizes in the following classes are:—

First prize \$2.00; Second prize \$1.00; Third prize 50 cts.



## CLASS

- 1 Asparagus, ten heads
- 2 Artichoke, globe, four
- 3 Artichoke, Jerusalem, ten
- 4 Beet, six
- 5 Broccoli, two
- 6 Borecole, two
- 7 Brussels Sprouts, twelve
- 8 Beans, French, thirty pods
- 9 Beans, Broad, thirty pods
- 10 Beans, Runner, thirty pods
- 11 Cabbages, small, two  
     " large, two  
     " medium, two
- 12 Carrot, six
- 13 Cauliflower, two
- 14 Celery, two
- 15 Chicory, bunch
- 16 Capsicum, six
- 17 Cucumber, four
- 18 Endive, two heads
- 19 Egg plant, four
- 20 Gourd, two
- 21 Herbs, collection of
- 22 Horseradish, 3 roots
- 23 Kale curled, two
- 24 Kohl Rabi, two
- 25 Leeks, four
- 26 Lettuce, Cos, four
- 27 Lettuce, Cabbage, four

## CLASS

- 28 Vegetable Marrow, two
- 29 Mustard and Cress, dish
- 30 Mint, 20 sprays
- 31 Maize, 2 heads
- 32 Mushroom, six
- 33 Marjoram, Bunch
- 34 Okra, 10 pods
- 35 Onion, six
- 36 Peas, thirty pods
- 37 Parsley, 20 sprays
- 38 Potato, twelve
- 39 Parsnip, six
- 40 Radish, twelve
- 41 Rhubarb, 6 stems
- 42 Sage
- 43 Salsify, four
- 44 Savoy, two
- 45 Spinach, 20 leaves
- 46 Strawberry, 1 basket of  
     16 Fruits, large
- 47 Strawberry, 1 basket of  
     16 Fruits, medium
- 48 Strawberry, 1 basket of  
     16 Fruits, Alpine
- 49 Swiss Chard, six leaves
- 50 Tomato, six
- 51 Turnip, four
- 52 Thyme, Bunch
- 53 Water Cress



48th  
AUTUMN  
FLOWER SHOW



OPEN CLASS  
48th AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW  
APPROXIMATE DATES—NOVEMBER 23 & 24

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**Decorated Dinner Tables.**

Professional Gardeners and Native Servants excluded.

This is an open competition. Those wishing to compete should notify the Hon. Secretary in good time so that arrangements may be made and Tables (of which there is only a limited number) reserved.

**Condition.**—The Table considered the best shall be voted for by the Public attending the exhibition.

Voting Papers for this purpose will be attached to the entrance tickets which will be sold at the door.

Any floral aids such as wire, lead, moss, etc., can be used but as far as possible they should be hidden.

Table centres, mats, silks, etc., may be used and appointments such as candlesticks, menu holders, etc., are allowed. There are no restrictions as to kind or form of flower holders for vases.

It is immaterial whether the flowers are grown by the Exhibitor or purchased; the tables will be supplied by the Society all the same size, and measure 6 ft. x 4 ft.

Each Exhibitor must bring her own tablecloth, vases, etc., and whatever appointments she wishes to use. **Special attention is drawn to the new rule**, that the tables must be arranged and the competitors have left the Hall by 10.30 a.m.

**NOTE:**—As this competition is open to the Public criticism, it is hoped that Visitors will use their judgment according to the merits of each individual Table.

**Points to be remembered when voting**

Simplicity and artistic arrangement of the flowers.

Harmony of colours.

1st Prize—	The Society's small Silver Medal and \$10.00
2nd „	—\$5.00
3rd „	—\$3.00



# 48th AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW

APPROXIMATE DATES—NOVEMBER 23 & 24

## Members' Competitions

### Class 1.

For the most artistically arranged group of specimen Chrysanthemum plants.

Any number of plants may be used in this class.

1st Prize—The "Sir Peter Grain" Perpetual Challenge Trophy and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

Regulation governing the "Sir Peter Grain" Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

Exhibitors winning the "Sir Peter Grain" Perpetual Challenge Trophy are required to sign a receipt at the time of receiving the trophy and given an undertaking to return the trophy to the Hon. Secretary of the Society not later than 10 days previous to the advertised date of the next Flower Show subsequent to that at which he was awarded the trophy.

On the return of the trophy to the Hon. Secretary the successful exhibitor will receive a small Silver Replica of same, suitably inscribed.

### Class 2.—Group of 6 plants.

For the best group of 6 specimen Chrysanthemum plants in not less than 3 varieties.

1st Prize—The Royal Horticultural Society's Affiliated Societies Medal and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$3.00

### Class 3.

For the best group of single stemmed Chrysanthemums in not less than 24 varieties.

The successful Competitor in this Exhibit will receive:—

1st Prize—The National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

*Note:*—The National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal and Prizes will not be awarded unless there are at least 8 Exhibits.



**Class 4.**

For the best Chrysanthemum plant in the Show.

1st Prize—The National Chrysanthemum Society's Certificate  
of Merit and \$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

**Class 5.**

For the most artistically arranged Flower Basket of  
Chrysanthemums.

1st Prize—\$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

**Class 6.**

For the most artistically arranged Vase or Bowl of  
Chrysanthemums.

1st Prize—\$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

**Class 7.—Annuals and Perennials.**

For the best collection of not less than 3 varieties of Annuals  
or Perennials.

Cut flowers only, not more than 6 vases to be exhibited.

1st Prize—\$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

**JAPANESE SECTION—OPEN**

**Class 8.—Flower Arrangement, Modern Style.**

For the most artistically arranged bowl, tray, vase or basket.  
Flowers, Bamboo, Pine or any plant used in this class may be purchased  
by the exhibitor.

1st Prize—\$10.00

2nd „ —\$ 5.00

3rd „ —\$ 3.00

4th „ —\$ 2.00

**Class 9.—Flower Arrangement, Ancient Style.**

Conditions similar to class 7.

1st Prize—\$10.00

2nd „ —\$ 5.00

3rd „ —\$ 3.00

4th „ —\$ 2.00



**Class 10.**

For the best exhibit in the Japanese Section.

1st Prize—The Society's Large Silver Medal.

**CHILDREN'S COMPETITION—OPEN.**

**Class 11.**

Decorated Flower Vase (Open to children under eight years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

**Class 12.**

Decorated Flower Vase (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

**Class 13.**

Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children under eight years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

**Class 14.**

Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

*Note:*—Competitors in the children's competitions are required to arrange their flowers and foliage without assistance from adults.



## MEMBERS' COMPETITION

### POT PLANTS SECTION.

In the following Classes the Prizes are:—

1st Prize—\$2.00

2nd „ —\$1.00

3rd „ —\$0.50

#### CLASS

Bush and Standard plants will be judged separately.

- |    |                               |             |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1  | Yellow "Nee King" Ball        | 黃 坭 金 球     |
| 2  | Pink „ „ „                    | 粉 紅 坭 金 球   |
| 3  | White „ „ „                   | 白 坭 金 球     |
| 4  | Yellow "Siao Soong" Wool Robe | 黃 鸛 鸛 裘     |
| 5  | White „ „ „ „                 | 白 鸛 鸛 裘     |
| 6  | White Jewel Crab              | 白 玉 蟹       |
| 7  | White Lotus                   | 白 荷 花       |
| 8  | Purple „                      | 紫 荷 花       |
| 9  | Lilac „                       | 雪 青 荷 花     |
| 10 | Pink „                        | 粉 紅 荷 花     |
| 11 | Bronze „                      | 古 銅 色 荷 花   |
| 12 | Bicolor „                     | 鴛 鴦 荷 花     |
| 13 | Black Lotus with Olea Centre  | 墨 荷 花 托 桂   |
| 14 | Green Lotus                   | 綠 荷 花       |
| 15 | Golden Lotus                  | 金 荷 花       |
| 16 | Cream „                       | 密 色 荷 花     |
| 17 | Yellow „                      | 黃 荷 花       |
| 18 | Red „                         | 紅 荷 花       |
| 19 | Nanziang Large White          | 南 翔 大 白     |
| 20 | „ „ Cream                     | 南 翔 大 白 密 色 |
| 21 | White Jewel Ribbon            | 白 玉 帶       |
| 22 | Snow Lion                     | 雪 獅 子       |
| 23 | White Snow Ball               | 白 雪 球       |
| 24 | White Dragon's Beard          | 白 龍 鬚       |
| 25 | Lilac „ „                     | 雪 青 龍 鬚     |
| 26 | Yellow-haired Picked Ball     | 黃 毛 刺 球     |



# CLASS

27	Silver Ear-Pick	銀挖耳		
28	Golden Ear-Pick	金挖耳		
29	Purple „	紫挖耳		
30	„ „	with Olea centre	銀挖耳托桂	
31	White „	白挖耳		
32	Cream „	密色挖耳		
33	White "Wu Yoong"	白芙蓉		
34	Purple „ „	紫芙蓉		
35	Yellow „ „	黃芙蓉		
36	Scarlet „ „	朱紅芙蓉		
37	Golden Ribbon	金帶		
38	The Sunrise in the East	旭日東昇		
39	Dragon's Horn	龍角		
40	Yellow Needle	黃針		
41	Silver „	銀針		
42	Bronze „	古銅針		
43	Purple „	紫針		
44	Red „	紅針		
45	Purple Needle with Olea centre	紫針托桂		
46	Silver „ „ „ „	銀針托桂		
47	Golden „ „ „ „	金針托桂		
48	Yellow Cross Knot	黃 + 結		
49	White „ „	白 + 結		
50	Yellow Bamboo Leaf	黃竹葉		
51	Pink „ „	紅竹葉粉		
52	Red „ „	紅竹葉		
53	Lilac „ „	雪青竹葉		
54	Golden Paeonia	金牡丹		
55	Silver „	銀牡丹		
56	Yellow „	黃牡丹		
57	Red „	紅牡丹		
58	Golden Paeonia with Olea centre	金牡丹托桂		
59	Purple Paeonia	紫牡丹		



# CLASS

60	Golden Dragon's Claw	金	龍	爪				
61	Pink " "	粉	紅	龍	爪			
62	Lilac " "	雪	青	龍	爪			
63	"Yang Fee" Ribbon	楊	妃	帶				
64	Large Petal White	大	葉	黃				
65	Lilac "Maen Sze"	雪	青	𠂔	字			
66	Yellow " "	黃	𠂔	字				
67	Tricolor " "	鴛	鴛	𠂔	字			
68	Foreign Butterfly	洋	蝴	蝶				
69	Purple Twisted Dragon	紫	盤	龍				
70	Golden-haired Thorn	金	毛	刺				
71	Silver " "	銀	毛	刺				
72	Golden Plate with Olea centre			金	盤	托	桂	
73	Silver " " "			銀	盤	托	桂	
74	Purple " " "			紫	盤	托	桂	
75	Red " " "			紅	盤	托	桂	
76	Scarlet " " "			朱	盤	托	桂	
77	Red Heaven & White Reverse			天	紅	地	白	
78	First Rank Purple Robe		一	品	朱	衣		
79	Imperial Robe	大	皇	袍				
80	Golden Pine	金	松					
81	Silver "	銀	松					
82	White Small Snow Ball	白	小	雪	子			
83	Yellow " " "	黃	小	雪	子			
85	Purple "	白	彗	星				
84	White Comet	紫	彗	星				
86	Red "	紅	彗	星				
87	Golden Deer's Horn	金	鹿	角				
88	Silver " "	銀	鹿	角				
89	Yellow " "	黃	鹿	角				
90	Lilac " "	雪	青	鹿	角			
91	Silver Ribbon	銀	帶					
92	Bronze "	古	銅	帶				



## CLASS

- 93 Chrysanthemum Miliflora 單代新種菊花
- 94 Purple Star 紫星
- 95 Golden Peacock 金孔雀
- 96 Purple Crab 紫蟹
- 97 Scarlet Crab 紅蟹
- 98 Purple Pompom 紫球
- 99 Yellow Crab Shell 黃蟹壳
- 100 "Dan Shang" Ball 檀香球
- 101 Long Life Robe 萬壽袍

## FERNS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

Please see page 67

## VEGETABLES

Please see page 69



# CALENDAR

## JANUARY

**Conservatory.**—Insert cuttings of carnations. Pot bulbs of tuberous begonias.

**Flower Garden.**—Mulch flower and shrub beds with stable litter.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Dig and trench all vacant lots, incorporating farmyard manure and leave surface of soil rough. Prepare stable manure for hot bed. Plant early potatoes. Apply a dressing of lime to vacant land 6 weeks prior to the planting of crops.

## FEBRUARY

**Conservatory.**—Insert cuttings of ivy leaf geraniums.

**Flower Garden.**—Topdress lawns, and roll regular.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Sow seeds in greenhouse or heated frames of:—Early Cauliflowers, Onions, Leeks, Tomatoes, Early Cabbages, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Autumn Giant Cauliflower, and Broccoli. After germination plant in boxes 2 inches apart, remove to cold frame in March and plant in garden 3rd week in April.

## MARCH

**Conservatory.**—Insert cuttings of crotons, coleus, alternanthera, lantana, pot young plants of carnations, lobelia and nasturtiums.

**Flower Garden.**—Remove all mulch, weed and hoe all flower beds. Beds not planted in the autumn may now be planted. Prune H.P. and H.T. roses and autumn flowering shrubs. Plant deciduous trees and shrubs. Lay turf and give a dressing of artificial manure.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Prick out young plants sown on hot bed. Sow seeds out of doors of beet-root, parsley, French beans, tomatoes, savoy, broccoli. Plant roots of horse radish, rhubarb and asparagus.

## APRIL

**Conservatory.**—Insert cuttings of bouvardia, plumbago, second lot of alternanthera and winter flowering begonias. Pot seedling gloxinias, etc.

**Flower Garden.**—Make notes of bulbs required for the following year. Plant geraniums, marguerites, dahlias and herbaceous plants. —Roll and mow lawns. Plant evergreen shrubs and trees.

The majority of shrubs bloom this month and a selection can be made for future planting.



Insert cuttings of flowering shrubs.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Prepare seed beds and sow seeds of lettuce, cauliflower, leeks, asparagus, turnip, melons, egg plant, cucumber. Plant mushrooms spawn.

## MAY

Select plants for Flower Show.

**Conservatory.**—Insert cuttings of *daedalacanthus*, *peristrophe* and *poinsettias*. Pot into 5-in. pots or plant out carnations. Pot *chrysanthemums* into 9-in. pots.

**Flower Garden.**—Lift tulip bulbs, dry and place in store. Lift also, if necessary, bulbs of hyacinths and narcissus. Prepare beds of summer bedding and plant out seedlings sown last month. Spray boxwood hedges and roses and other plants affected by fly or caterpillars. Plant water lilies.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Sow seeds of cabbage, also lettuce, radish, mustard and cress.

## JUNE

**Conservatory.**—Erect shade house and place therein palms, ferns and other conservatory plants. Pot up cuttings inserted last month and place in the open.

**Flower Garden.**—Clip hedges. Prune early flowering shrubs continue planting the beds with summer flowering plants. Insert cuttings of *hydrangea*.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Plant out cabbage and lettuce sown last month. Mulch between growing plants with well decayed manure, select the best runners of strawberries. Water crops once a week with nitrate of soda or ammonia.

## JULY

**Conservatory.**—Cuttings of growing shoots of *poinsettias* can be inserted.

**Flower Garden.**—Beds which contained poppies, larkspurs, etc., may now be cleared and planted with *chrysanthemums*.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Sow seeds of celery, lettuce and radishes. Stake tomatoes.

## AUGUST

**Conservatory.**—Insert cutting of *pelargoniums* and *geraniums*, sow seeds of *primulas*, and *cinerarias*. Pot for early flowering *freesias*, Roman hyacinths and tulip bulbs. Start tubers of *cyclamen*.

**Flower Garden.**—Plant *cosmos* in shrub borders, stake *chrysanthemums* in beds.



*Kitchen Garden.*—Sow seeds of beet-roots, kohl-rabi, endive and spinach. Plant potatoes.

## SEPTEMBER

*Conservatory.*—Pot cinerarias, and primulas. Winter flowering plants as begonias, moschosma, etc., should now be in their flowering pots. Pot up more spring flowering bulbs.

*Flower Garden.*—Seeds (see list) of the majority of spring flowering plants should now be sown. Plant narcissus in grass.

*Kitchen Garden.*—Sow seeds of lettuce, cauliflower, parsley, broad beans and peas. Plant strawberries.

## OCTOBER

*Conservatory.*—Complete for the year the repotting of young crotons, coleus, etc. Dry off caladiums. Lift tropical plants out of flower gardens and pot. Place poinsettias and other tender plants in the Conservatory. Pot up carnations that were grown in beds.

*Flower Garden.*—Sow seeds (see list). Prick out seedlings sown last month so as to ensure good plants for planting next month.

*Kitchen Garden.*—Plant out seedlings sown last month, sow cabbage.

## NOVEMBER

Select plants for Flower Show.

*Conservatory.*—All plants should now be in their winter quarters. Place early potted bulbs in cold frame. Start bulbs of Chinese narcissus.

*Flower Garden.*—Clear the beds of summer flowering plants and replant with tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and the young plants sown in September. Discontinue mowing.

## DECEMBER

*Conservatory.*—Insert cuttings of chrysanthemums for flowering in pots. Pot cinerarias and primulas.

*Flower Garden.*—Continue the planting of spring flowering bedding plants. Cover with straw, tender plants like sago palms and bananas.

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## SEED SOWING DATES

In reference to the sowing of seed, members who have obtained satisfactory results from seeds sown at different dates from those mentioned in this list, will assist the progress of horticulture by forwarding a statement of their experience to the Hon. Secretary.



## JANUARY

Sow *Streptocarpus* and *Nasturtium* seed in pots.

## FEBRUARY

Seed of hardy annuals may be sown in pans in the greenhouse to replace plants lost through frost on outside beds and *Gloxinia* seed may be sown in the greenhouse.

## MARCH

Sow seeds of *Abutilon*, *Acrocinum*, *Alyssum*, *Begonia*, *Browallia*, *Campanula*, *Coleus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Ferns*, *Fuchsia*, *Gaillardia*, *Geranium*, *Gesnera*, *Gloxinia*, *Grevillea*, *Lobelia*, *Mignonette*, *Nemesia*, *Oxalis*, *Petunia*, *Rivina*, *Salvia* and *Verbena*.

## APRIL

Sow seeds of *Ageratum*, *Amaranthus*, *Aralia*, *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Cockscomb*, *Convolvulus*, *Cosmos*, *Datura*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Gourds*, *Hibiscus*, *Marigold African* and *French*, *Mimosa*, *Mignonette*, *Portulaca*, *Ricinus*, *Rhodanthe*, *Salvia*, *Solanum*, *Sunflower*, *Thunbergia*, *Torenia*, *Vinca*, *Zinnia* and *Helichrysum*.

## JULY

Sow seeds of *Cineraria*, *Mignonette* and *Primula* in pots.

## AUGUST

Sow seeds of *Cineraria*, *Cyclamen*, *Francoa*, *Hawkweed*, *Heliotropium*, *Mignonette*, *Pansy*, *Primula*, *Sweet William*, *Hollyhock*, *Wallflower*, *Viola* and *Early flowering Sweet Peas*.

## SEPTEMBER

Sow seeds of *Alyssum*, *Anchusa*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Arabis*, *Argemone*, *Arctotis*, *Aubrietia*, *Auricula*, *Antirrhinum*, *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Calceolaria*, *Campanula*, *Carnation*, *Celsia*, *Cornflower*, *Cerastium*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Godetia*, *Collinsia*, *Coreopsis*, *Cowslip*, *Dianthus*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Gaillardia*, *Gerbera*, *Everlasting Grasses*, *Gypsophylla*, *Iberis*, *Larkspur*, *Linaria*, *Linum*, *Lupins*, *Malope*, *Malva*, *Matricaria*, *Matthiola*, *Mimulus*, *Myosotis*, *Nasturtium*, *Nicotiana*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Oxalis*, *Pelargonium*, *Pentstemon*, *Phacelia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Pinks*, *Polyanthus*, *Poppy*, *Primrose*, *Salpiglossis*, *Saponaria*, *Scabious*, *Schizanthus*, *Sweet Sultan*, *Stocks*, *Statice*, *Sweet William* and *Verbascum*.

## OCTOBER

Sow seeds of *Petunia*, *Sweet Peas*, late *Cinerarias* and *Lobelia*.



## VEGETABLE SEEDS

The following represents an average one year's supply of vegetable seed for a Kitchen garden of three mow:—

Beans, Broad	1 qt.	Lettuce, 3 sorts	1 oz.
„ French	1 pt.	Mustard	1 pt.
„ Runner	1 pt.	Onions, 4 sorts	1 oz.
Beet, Red, 2 sorts	1 oz.	Parsley, curled	1 pch.
Borecole or Kale, 2 sorts	1 „	Parsnip	1 „
Broccoli, 3 sorts	1 „	Peas	4 qts.
Brussels Sprouts, 2 sorts	½ „	Potatoes, early	1 bush.
Cabbage, 3 sorts	1 „	Potatoes, late	1 „
Cabbage, Red	1 pch.	Radish, Long	3 pch.
Carrot, 2 sorts	1 oz.	Radish, Turnip	1 „
Cauliflower, 2 sorts	1 pch.	Salsafy	1 „
Celery	1 „	Savoy	1 „
Cress	½ pint.	Scorzonera	1 „
Endive, 2 sorts	½ oz.	Shallots	½ lb.
Herbs, various	½ „	Spinach	1 qt.
Kohl Rabi	1 pch.	Turnips, White	2 ozs.
Leek	1 „	Turnips, Yellow	1 oz.

Under favourable conditions one ounce of seed should produce the following number of plants:—

Artichoke, Globe	500	Egg Plant	2,000
Asparagus	500	Endive	2,000
Broccoli	2,000	Kale	2,000
Brussels Sprouts	2,000	Kohl Rabi	2,000
Cabbage	2,000	Leek	1,000
Cauliflower	2,000	Lettuce	3,000
Celery	8,000	Melon	900
Cucumber	800	Tomato	2,000

One ounce of seed of the vegetables mentioned hereunder should be sufficient to sow lengths of rows as specified:—

Beet	30 feet.	Parsley	80 feet.
Carrot	80 „	Radish	100 „
Cress	100 „	Salsafy	80 „
Onion	200 „	Scorzonera	80 „
Onion for Pickling	100 „	Spinach	80 „
Parsnip	100 „	Turnip	150 „

One quart of the undernoted vegetables should be sufficient to sow the following lengths of rows:—

Beans, Broad	80 feet.	Peas, early	100 feet.
Beans, French	100 „	Peas, Marrow	140 „



To sow one mow of each of the undermentioned vegetables the following quantity of seed will be required:—

Asparagus	4 or 5 lbs.	Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Beans, Dwarf	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.	Onion	1 „
Beans, Runner	10 to 12 qts.	Parsnip	1 „
Beet	1 lb.	Peas	$1\frac{1}{3}$ bush.
Borecole	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Radish	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Spinach	10 to 12 lbs.
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Tomato	4 ozs.
Carrot	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Turnip	2 to 3 lbs.

### FLOWER POTS—ENGLISH STANDARD SIZES

	Ins.diam.	Ins.		Ins.diam.	Ins.
	at top.	deep.		at top.	deep.
Thimbles are inside	2	2	Sixteens (16's)	$9\frac{1}{2}$	9
Thumbs	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Twelves (12's)	$11\frac{1}{2}$	10
Sixties (60's)	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Eights (8's)	12	11
Forty-eights (48's)	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	Sixes (6's)	13	12
Thirty-twos (32's)	6	6	Fours (4's)	15	13
Twenty-fours (24's)	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	Twos (2's)	18	14

Average cost of turf \$1.40 per fong

„ „ \$2.00 „

### APPROXIMATE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD MEASURES

45 drops of water	equals	one teaspoonful
1 teaspoonful	„	one fluid dram
1 dessertspoonful	„	two teaspoonfuls
1 tablespoonful	„	two dessertspoonfuls
1 common size tumbler holds half a pint		
1 pound of sugar is equal to about one pint		
a pint of pure water is approximately one lb.		

### CAPACITY

1,000 Litres	equal	264.17 gallons
100 „	„	26.417 gallons
10 „	„	2.6417 gallons
1 „	„	1.0567 quarts
$\frac{1}{10}$ „	„	0.845 gill
$\frac{1}{100}$ „	„	0.338 fluid ozs.
$\frac{1}{1000}$ „	„	0.27 fluid drams



## LENGTH

10,000 metres	equal	6.2137 miles
1,000 "	"	3,280 feet 10 inches
100 "	"	328 feet 1 inch
1 "	"	39.37 inches
1/10 "	"	3.937 inches
1/100 "	"	0.3937 inches
1/1000 "	"	0.0397 inches
1 inch	is	2.54 centimetres
1 foot	"	.3048 of a metre
1 yard	"	.9144 of a metre
1 rod	"	5.029 metres
1 chain	"	20.117 metres
1 furlong	"	201.17 metres
1 mile	"	1609.3 metres

## SURFACE

10,000 square metres	equal	2.471 acres
100 "	"	119.6 square yards
1 "	"	1550 square inches

## AREA

1 square inch	is	6.451 square centimetres
1 " foot	"	.0929 of a square metre
1 " yard	"	.8361 of a square metre
1 " rod	"	25.29 square metres
1 rood	"	1011.7 square metres
1 acre	"	.4047 of a hectare
1 square mile	"	258.99 hectare

## BULK

1 cubic inch	is	16.387 cubic centimetres
1 " foot	"	.028316 of a cubic metre
1 " yard	"	.7645 of a cubic metre
100 cubic feet	"	2.8316 cubic metres
1 U.S. liquid pint	"	.473 of a liter
1 " quart	"	.946 of a liter
1 " gallon	"	3.785 liters

## WEIGHT

1 troy oz.	is	31.103 grams
1 avoird. oz.	"	28.35 grams
1 avoird. pound	"	.4536 of a kilo
1 cwt.	"	50.8 kilos
1 net ton	"	.9072 metric ton
1 gross ton	"	1.016 metric tons

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## THERMOMETER SCALES

### Fahrenheit.

32° Fahr. is freezing point and 180 degrees are made between that and boiling point which is 212° F.

### Centigrade or Celsius.

Freezing point is zero and  
boiling point is 100° C.

### Reaumur.

Freezing point of water is zero and  
boiling point is 80° R.

To reduce Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade subtract 32 from given degree of Fahrenheit and multiply remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

To reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply the given degree by 9 and divide the product by 5 then add 32.

To reduce Fahrenheit to Reaumur subtract 32 from given degree, multiply remainder by 4 and then divide by 9.

To reduce Reaumur to Fahrenheit, multiply the given degree of Reaumur by 9 then divide by 4 and add 32.

## EMBLEMATIC FLOWERS

### NATIONAL FLOWERS

Canada	—	Sugar Maple
China	—	Narcissus
Egypt	—	Lotus
England	—	Rose
France	—	Iris
Germany	—	Cornflower
Greece	—	Violet
Ireland	—	Shamrock
Italy	—	Lily
Japan	—	Chrysanthemum
Prussia	—	Linden
Saxony	—	Mignonette
Scotland	—	Thistle
Spain	—	Pomegranate
Wales	—	Leek

### STATE FLOWERS

Alabama	—	Golden Rod
California	—	Eschscholtzia
Minnesota	—	Cypripedium
Oregon	—	Berberis aquifolium
Washington	—	Rhododendron



# LONDON'S LATEST LUXURY

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